

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2309.—VOL. LXXXIII.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1883.

WIT SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } BY POST, 6½D.



THE SAVAGE CLUB ENTERTAINMENT AT THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL: THE PIPE OF PEACE.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., at Clairville, Mussoorie, Hymalayas, the wife of Major Carpendale, Commanding 2nd Scinde Horse, of a son. (By Telegram.)

On the 15th inst., at Castle Coole, the Countess of Belmore, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at Thornecombe, Guildford, the Lady Victoria Rowe, of a son.

On the 15th inst., at Saxonbury Lodge, Frant, Lady George Nevill, of a son.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 28.

SUNDAY, JULY 22.

Ninth Sunday after Trinity. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., 3 p.m., Morning Lessons; I. Kings x. 1—Rev. Canon Rowse. 25—Acts xxii. 23—xiii. 12. St. James's, noon. Evening Lessons: I. Kings xi. Whitehall, 11 a.m., and 3 p.m., Rev. 1—15, or xi. 26; Matt. xi. R. Appleton.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Hon. 7 p.m., Rev. C. M. Harvey.

MONDAY, JULY 23.

Geologists' Association: excursion to Tewkesbury Regatta.

Bangor, Holyhead, &c. (six days). Durham Races.

TUESDAY, JULY 24.

Horticultural Society, committee, and Royal Academy of Music: Operatic National Carnation Society show. Performance, 8 p.m.; and on Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, show at Inverness Thursday. Sherborne and South of England Society Agricultural Show (two days).

Photographic Society, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.

St. James, apostle and martyr. Botanic Society, promenade. The Duchess of Cambridge born, 1797. Shropshire and West Midland Agricultural Society Show, Whitchurch (three days). Grand Western Archery Meeting, Salisbury (three days).

THURSDAY, JULY 26.

The Lord Mayor's dinner to Provincial Mayors and Provosts. Toxophilite Society (extra target). Barnsley Agricultural Society Show. Moon's last quarter, 0.13 a.m. Royal Cornwall Yacht Club Regatta. South Durham and North Yorkshire Horse and Dog Show, Darlington.

FRIDAY, JULY 27.

Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht Club Races (two days). Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

SEASIDE SEASON.—THE SOUTH COAST.

BRIGHTON. Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge. EASTBOURNE. Trains also from Kensington and Liverpool-street. ST. LEONARDS. Return Tickets from London, available for eight days. HASTINGS. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets. WORLINGHAM. Improved Train Services. LITTLEHAMPTON. Pullman Car Trains between Victoria and Brighton. HOGNOCK. HAYLING ISLAND. PORTSMOUTH. SOUTHSEA.

BRIGHTON EVERY WEEKDAY.—A Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria, 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 1s. A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run in the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 4.45 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 1s., available by these Trains only.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM at BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY. Cheap First Class Trains from Victoria at 10.40 and 11.40 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction; and from London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m., calling at East Croydon. Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea, including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.—Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN. EXPRESS DAY SERVICE—Every Weekday as under:

Victoria Station.	London Bridge Station.	Paris.
July 21 Dec. 7.15 a.m.	Dep. 7.30 a.m.	Arr. 6.40 p.m.
" 23 " 8.10 "	" 8.20 "	" 6.40 "
" 24 " 8.10 "	" 8.20 "	" 6.40 "
" 25 " 8.40 "	" 8.50 "	" 7.30 "

NIGHT TIDAL SERVICE—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Wednesday and Sunday.

FARES.—London to Paris and Back—1st Class, 2nd Class.

Available for Return within One Month, £2 15 0 £1 19 0.

Third-Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 30s.

The "Normandy" and "Brittany," splendid fast paddle-steamer, accomplish the passage between Newhaven and Dieppe frequently under Four Hours.

A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa.

Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.

(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE.—The SUMMER SERVICE of FAST TRAINS are now running to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Clacton-on-Sea, Walton-on-the-Naze, Harwich, Dovercourt, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Great Yarmouth, and Cromer.

TOURIST FORTNIGHTLY and FRIDAY or SATURDAY to TUESDAY to TUESDAY (First, Second, and Third Class) TICKETS are issued by all Trains to the above-named Stations at reduced fares.

TOURIST TICKETS, available up to Dec. 31, 1883, are also issued from London (Liverpool-street) to Filey, Scarborough, Whitby, and the principal Tourist Stations in Scotland.

For full particulars see bills.

London, July, 1883.

WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1883.

TOURIST TICKETS will be issued from MAY 1 to OCT. 31, 1883.

For particulars, see Time Tables and Programmes issued by the Company.

Derby, 1883. JOHN NOBLE, General Manager.

ST. GOTTHARD RAILWAY, SWITZERLAND.—The

most direct, rapid, picturesque, and delightful Route from England to Italy.

EXCURSIONS to the celebrated Rigi (by the Mountain Railway from Arth Station of the St. Gotthard Railway), and the Alpine Passes of the Furka, Oberalp, and the Valleys of the Tessin, Rhone, and Rhine. London to Lucerne, 24 hours; to Milan, 43 hours; Venice, 43 hours; Florence, 44 hours; Rome, 51 hours; Naples, 56 hours.

SECOND-CLASS Carriages to the EXPRESS TRAINS in Switzerland. Carriages have been fitted, and the Safety Continuous Brakes; Sleeping Cars; and excellent Buffets at the Swiss stations.

The Tunnel of St. Gotthard is traversed in Twenty-three Minutes with perfect safety, and free from inconvenience.

Tickets: Great Eastern, South-Eastern, London, Chatham, and Dover Railways.

LAKE OF LUCERNE.—Important Notice.—Travellers desirous of varying their journey by a trip on the Lake between Lucerne and Fluelen can conveniently do so, arriving in time to take the trains at Fluelen or Lucerne, as the steamers correspond. A voyage on this magnificent Lake affords the greatest pleasure, and a beneficial change after a fatiguing railway journey. The large Saloon Steamers start at frequent intervals. Fare, 3s. 6d. First-class Buffet.

Promises at the Hotels.

HAVRE RACES.—SUNDAY, 29, MONDAY, 30, JULY.

1st race, Government Prize, 1000f.

2nd " Stakes of the Société d'Encouragement, 5000f.

3rd " Railway Stakes, 2000f.

4th " City of Havre Stakes, Handicap, 3000f.

5th " Second Prize Société d'Encouragement, 3000f.

SECOND DAY.

1st race, Stakes of the Department, Trotting, 1500f.

M. A. POCHET, President of the Committee.

M. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT,

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and

Alfred J. Calvert; and a new Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grin, entitled OUR

MESS. Morning Performances—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three; Even-

ings—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Eight. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s.

and 5s. No fees.

Will close Saturday, July 23; Reopen for the Autumn Season, Monday, Oct. 1.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The NINETEEN-NINTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, PALM-MALL EAST, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Illustrated Catalogue, 1s.

ALFRED D. FEIFF, Secretary.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, PICCADILLY.

The SIXTY-FIFTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, including a Loan Collection of the Works of the late Vice-President, W. L. Leitch, Admission, from Ten to Six, 1s. Illustrated Catalogue, 1s.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORE'S Last Great PICTURE,

completed a few days before he died, NOW on VIEW at the DORE GALLERY, 33, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six Daily. 1s.

TINWORTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN.

Upwards of One Hundred subjects from the Bible, in Terra-Cotta and Doulton Ware, including "The Release of Barabbas," "Preparing for the Crucifixion," "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem," and "Going to Calvary."

TINWORTH EXHIBITION, ART GALLERIES,

3, Conduit-street, Regent-street, W. Open from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

The new and magnificent entrance from Piccadilly is now open.—The world-famed

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS,

the oldest established and most popular entertainment in the world.

EVERY NIGHT, at EIGHT;

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT,

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

GREAT AND GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE NEW PROGRAMME,

All the new songs received with unbounded enthusiasm. Enormous success of the Grand Military Sketch, THE CHARLES-TOWN BLUES. Mr. G. W. MOORE

and Company.

Tickets & Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. No fees.

NATIONAL PANORAMA, YORK - STREET, WESTMINSTER

(opposite St. James's Park Station).—PANORAMA of the BATTLE OF TEL-EL-KEBIR, by the celebrated Painter Olivier Pichat. OPEN DAILY, Nine a.m. to Eight p.m. Admission, 1s.

LYCEUM.—EUGENE ARAM and THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM,

Friday and Saturday, July 20 and 21, at Eight o'clock. Eugene Aram and Doricourt, Mr. Irving; Ruth Meadows and Letitia Hardy, Miss Ellen Terry. LOUIS XI., Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, July 23, 24, 25; CHARLES I., Thursday and Friday, July 26 and 27. Mr. Irving's Benefit, and Last Night of the Season, Saturday, July 28. Last MORNING PERFORMANCE, MERCHANT OF VENICE. To-day (Saturday) at Two o'clock. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open daily from Ten to Five.

INDEX TO VOL. EIGHTY-TWO.

A new Index, consisting of Sixteen Pages, price Four-pence, is in course of preparation, and will contain a very

complete Analysis of the contents of the volume. We re-

commend our subscribers to delay binding their volumes till it appears, on Aug. 11, and to order it early from their

Newsagents. But persons who do not feel disposed to wait

so long can have the Titlepage and Index to Engravings

GRATIS on application to any Newsagent; or at the Office,

198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1883.

France continues to be "the cynosure of neighbouring eyes," but the glances directed towards her just now are by no means so amiable as they have been in times past, and as we hope they will be when all causes of irritation are removed. English statesmen and journalists have throughout watched with keen anxiety the outcome of French aggression in Madagascar, as much by reason of the complications it might precipitate as from fear of the disasters that would come upon an intelligent and high-minded native race. Their apprehensions have been only too quickly realised. The circumstances surrounding the alleged outrage on Mr. Pakenham, the British Consul at Tamatave, are still, at the time we write, shrouded in mystery. That experienced official, though ill-health was, according to the telegram received by the Foreign Office, ordered to leave the Malagasy seaport in twenty-four hours, but died seven hours before the expiration of the term. The news of this grave event created as much amazement in Paris as in London. We have since had tidings of Mr. Pakenham's funeral, and of sundry other arbitrary doings of the fire-eating Admiral Pierre, but not a word as to the untoward incident that hastened the death of the British Consul. Unfortunately, the facts that are known belie the eulogies of the Paris press on the discretion of that naval officer. The French Admiral, for reasons not yet clear, ordered the several Consuls to haul down their flags until they were accredited afresh, and on the arrival of the Taymouth Castle, which calls regularly at Tamatave on her way to Natal, he demanded the mails, declined to allow the cargo to be landed except on payment of duty, and actually refused permission to the commander of the Dryad, the English ship of war on the station, to send home despatches; whereupon, we are told, the British naval officer instructed the captain of the passenger-steamer to steam astern of the Dryad, "whose decks were cleared for action." The French Admiral then thought it best to yield, and the despatches were sent on board the Taymouth Castle. If this incident is faithfully reported, we have narrowly escaped a war with France, owing to the audacious action of her representative at Tamatave; and the hardly-credible insult to the British Consul looks by no means incredible.

In the absence of the necessary information, the bearing of the French Government has been all that could be wished. The Prime Minister, M. Ferry, while regarding the idea of a wilful insult having been offered to the British flag as "something preposterous," has expressed with emphasis the sincere wish that the two countries should live on peaceful and amicable terms. Even more reassuring was the tone of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in reply to a question on the subject on Monday night. M. Challemel-Lacour stated that the instructions given to Admiral Pierre were framed with special regard to the prevention of any complications with England. But if, he said, "there has occurred, which we cannot suppose, some grave mistake or some misunderstanding in which passion has played a part, we shall not hesitate to fulfil the obligations which would be imposed upon us by the spirit of justice and by the interests of the country." The full

report of what has actually taken place at Tamatave may, we trust, be of such a nature as will indicate some extraordinary misunderstanding which can be satisfactorily explained away, and thus restore amicable relations between the two countries.

It is most unfortunate that at this critical juncture the Suez Canal difficulty should have arisen to increase bitter feeling on both sides of the English Channel. The provisional arrangement for cutting a second canal parallel with the first has excited a tempest of indignant protests from our shipping and mercantile interests, which has, however, very much subsided since last week. The terms agreed upon between M. de Lesseps and the Chancellor of the Exchequer are certainly more onesided than could have been expected. The French Chairman of the Suez Canal Company has the astuteness ascribed by Canning to a northern commercial nation

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

We are told, in the Paris *Voltaire*, that the commander of H.M.S. Dryad was requested by the French Admiral at Tamatave to leave his moorings in the harbour in order that the British man-o'-war should be replaced by Le Forfait, the most powerful vessel in the French squadron. The *Voltaire* adds that "this movement was executed by the English Captain with deliberate slowness." I should think that it was thus executed.

But "Le Forfait." That is surely an odd name for a ship. It means, besides a forfeit, a crime, an offence, a transgression. The word ran in my head, for hours. Where, I asked myself, had I last met with it in connection with any possible ill-feeling between England and France. I turned to the *Courier* newspaper for the month of January, 1817, and read as follows:—

Paris, Jan. 1.—I was present yesterday night at the representation of "Hamlet." When Norcette (?), who has arrived from England, observes—

Cette île où des complots pénètrent en ce moment

Vont amener le trouble et de grands changements,

There was a cry of "Oui! oui! c'est vrai"; but shortly after, when Claudius, dissuading Hamlet from the analogy he is willing to establish between the regicides of the two countries, exclaims—

Liaisons à l'Angleterre et son deuil et ses pleurs:

L'Angleterre en forfaits trop souvent fut féconde,

the pit unanimously rose, and drowned the actor's voice with shouts of approbation, which lasted several minutes. They demanded the repetition of the verse; but the actor prudently declined acquiescing.

It was natural that France should feel sore with us, less than three years after Waterloo: when many of the departments were in the occupation of Foreign troops, and the Duke of Wellington was British Ambassador Extraordinary in Paris. But, in the opinion of many shrewd observers, the French hate us quite as bitterly in 1883 as they did in 1815 and in 1817. A leading article in the *World* for the current week says, in good set terms, that our gallant neighbours have never forgiven us for Waterloo.

I am old enough to have had schoolfellows whose fathers had fought at Mont St. Jean, and school teachers who had been personally engaged in that great battle. And I have told my readers, time and again, how as a boy at a French public school I was insulted and buffeted, "all on account" of the perfidy of Grouchy and the inability of "Lor Vilainot" to see that he was beaten. That was in 1839. In 1848 one of the first things that the patriots of February did was violently to expel from French territory all the English workmen who were employed in French factories; and that unneighbourly act was one of the causes which led to the disturbances at Drury Lane Theatre on the attempted performance of the wearisome drama of "Montechristo" by a French troupe.

In 1857, on the occasion of the Orsini attempt on the life of Napoleon III., the "French Colonels" who had fought, only two years before, side by side with our soldiers in the Crimea, passionately demanded that the Emperor should at once invade England to punish her for having harboured Orsini, Pierri, and the rest. Some of the "Colonels" went so far as to return to the British Government the insignia of the Order of the Bath which had been conferred on them by her Majesty. Is the contention of the *World* a just one, and do the French hate us as bitterly as they did after Waterloo? or are we really an arrogant, unscrupulous, and perfidious people, "féconde en forfaits"?

At what age should a boy—a British boy—go to sea? The question was raised the other day in the House of Commons by Sir J. Hay, who, in the debate on the Naval Estimates, maintained that "in these days of steam, there was nothing that boys could learn on board a hull which they could not learn much better on land. The best naval officer whom he had ever known—the late Lord Dundonald—did not take the sea till he was eighteen. It was much better that youths should have a good education before they entered on their profession. Boys took the sea just as well at sixteen or seventeen as at thirteen."

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh "took the sea" at fourteen, as a naval cadet on board the Euryalus. On reference to Campbell's "Lives of the Admirals" I find that most of our great naval heroes, Howe, Bridport (Hood), St. Vincent (Jarvis), Boscowen, and Collingwood, took the sea either at thirteen or at fourteen. The valiant Captain Robert Faulknor of the Blanche, who was killed while engaging La Pique, of superior force (afterwards captured by the Blanche), "went to sea at a very early age." The inscription on his monument in St. Paul's recites that "His ancestors had without cessation served with glory the British Navy for nearly two centuries," that is, from the days of Queen Bess to those of George III.

But a greater naval hero, one Horatio Nelson, of the Nile and Trafalgar, "took the sea" at an even earlier age. Hear Southeys:—

When Horatio was only twelve years of age, being at home during the Christmas holidays, he read in the county newspaper that his uncle (Captain Suckling) was appointed to the Raisonnable, of sixty-four guns. "Do, William," he said to a brother, who was a year and a half older than himself, "write to my father, and tell him that I should like to go to sea with Uncle Maurice."

Even "Uncle Maurice" thought that the sickly boy was too young to "take the sea." "What," he wrote to his brother-in-law, "has poor Horatio done, who is so weak, that he, above all the rest, should be sent to rough it out at sea?" But the boy of twelve would have his way, and on a cold, dark morning in the spring of 1770, the little lad of twelve alighted from the stage-coach at Chatham, alone, and found his way, alone, on board his ship, which was lying in the Medway. But those were the days before steam.

As for Lord Dundonald (Cochrane), he has himself told us in his amusing "Autobiography of a Seaman" why he "took the sea" so late. His penchant was for the sea; but his father

determined that young Lord Cochrane should enter the Army, and as a mere schoolboy he was gazetted to an ensigncy in the Hundred and Fourth Foot; but his uncle, Captain Sir Alexander Cochrane, had on his side resolved that the boy should be a sailor; and, unknown to Lord Dundonald, had entered young Tom's name on the books of various ships of war under Sir Alexander's command. Ultimately, Lord Cochrane joined the Hind at Sheerness, "joining that ship," as he himself writes, "on the 27th of June, 1793, at the mature age for a midshipman of seventeen years and a half." And it's O! for the days before steam.

Since note was taken of the Saturday Reviewer's question, "who was René de Vaudemout?" quite an *embarras de richesse* has been placed at my disposal respecting "le bon Roi René." "Why, cert'nly;" he was the father of the beautiful, learned, and courageous Margaret of Anjou, Queen of our Henry VI. Miss Agnes Strickland, in her "Lives of the Queens of England," tells us more about the misfortunes than about the poetic attainments of René; but she gives some curious details as to the poverty of Margaret's parents. While she was at Mantes, on her bridal progress to England, "her want of money was so pressing that she was compelled to pawn divers articles of mock silver to the Duchess of Somerset, to raise funds for some of the expenses of the journey." Commenting last week on the Bill for converting Mine Uncle into an unpaid detective, I hinted that the pawnbrokers occasionally obliged temporarily-embarrassed Duchesses. But here we have a Duchess turning pawnbroker herself. The individual whom we term our Uncle the French dub "Ma Tante." Did the Duchess of Somerset leave her mark in France as a conductor of Lombardian transactions?

Then, when poor Margaret reached England, "her bridal wardrobe was so scantily furnished that King Henry was under the necessity of supplying her with array suitable for a Queen of England before she could appear publicly in that character." On her arrival at Southampton a mounted express was sent to London to bring back a dressmaker for the Queen's Highness. The *modiste* was not such a woman's tailor as he who waited on Katherine and was so despicably used by Petruchio, but a female artist, "Margaret Chamberlayne, tirewoman."

A Reuter's telegram published on June 16 stated, without note or comment, that Tom Thumb was dead. Duly on June 17 most of the morning papers blossomed with leading articles telling their readers very little concerning the life of the renowned dwarf, Mr. Charles S. Stratton, who first came to this country (under the tutelage of the equally renowned Barnum) some forty years ago; but containing curiously copious information touching the dwarfs of the past. Richard Gibson, Court dwarf and miniature painter to King Charles I.; Anne Shepherd, dwarf to Queen Henrietta Maria; Geoffrey or Jeffrey Hudson, dwarf to Charles I. and Charles II.; the "Polish dwarf," Count Borulawski, the *protégé* of George IV., all had ample justice done them. There was a curious family likeness in the way of dwarf-lore among the different "leaders." Can their authors all have gone to those perennial springs of information, Hone's Table Book, Every Day Book, and Year Books; Chambers's "Book of Days," and Thornbury and Walford's "Old and New London"?

People who are killed by telegraph sometimes come to life again with a rapidity highly gratifying to their kinsmen and friends. Perhaps Tom Thumb is not dead, after all. I remember his first appearance on the stage of the old Princess's Theatre, under the management of Mr. Maddox. The house had been opened for the performance of English versions of Italian opera, Madame Eugénie Garcia being the prima donna, Mrs. H. P. Grattan the contralto (she played Maflio Orsini in "Lucrezia Borgia"), and Templeton, who was succeeded by Allen as *primo tenore*. The late W. H. Weiss was the basso. Opera at the old Princess's scarcely became a financial success until the charming Madame Anna Thillon took the town by storm in "The Crown Diamonds;" but Mr. Maddox was an energetic manager, and was continually bringing forward fresh attractions to supplement his operas withal. He brought out a wonderfully skilful American instrumentalist called Sweeney, the first banjo player, I believe, who had been heard in public in England; and then, to the intense disgust of Signor Schira, the accomplished musical director of the theatre, he gave an "appearance" to young Master Stratton, otherwise "General Tom Thumb."

I can see the mannikin, now, strutting about in the costume of the First Napoleon as he is represented in Haydon's picture of Napoleon at St. Helena, purchased by the second Sir Robert Peel. Engravings from that well-known work of art were in all the print-shop windows in London when Tom Thumb first came among us. Grim coincidence. In 1846 the General was drawing thousands to witness his antics at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly; while Haydon, in another room in the same building, was exhibiting his vast oil pictures of "Aristides" and "Nero," which scarcely anybody went to see. The unfortunate artist wrote in his diary:—

The first day of my exhibition it rained all day, and no one came, Jerrold, Bowring, Fox Maule, and Hobhouse excepted. April 18: Receipts one pound three shillings and sixpence. An advertisement of a finer description could not have been written to catch the public; but not one shilling more was added to the receipts. They rush by thousands to see Tom Thumb. They push, they fight, they scream, they faint; they cry "Help!" and "Murder!" They see my bills and caravans, but do not read them; their eyes are on them, but their sense is gone. It is an insanity, a rabies, a furor, a dream of which I would not have thought Englishmen could be guilty.

A few weeks afterwards the unfortunate gentleman destroyed himself.

There is offered in the *World* of this week an amusing suggestion for the compilation of a "Social Catechism," which, the art of conversation being considered as dead and gone, might be advantageously adapted to the small-talk of dinners, "drums," and dances. In the sketch of a Dinner

Catechism, a guest may ask his or her neighbour whether he or she is an Agnostic, whether a lie is in any case pardonable, and who Vladimir de Pachman was. Again, Monsieur may say to Madame, or *vice versa*, "How do you like 'John Inglesant' or 'Mr. Isaacs'?"

The publisher's ledgers would, I should say, afford the most conclusive evidence of how the reading public like "John Inglesant." They have shown pretty strongly, too, that they like "Mr. Isaacs: a Tale of Modern India," by a gifted young American writer, Mr. F. Marion Crawford, a nephew, I believe, of the well-known *littérateur*, financier, gourmet, philanthropist, and theosophist, Mr. Samuel Ward, of New York. "Mr. Isaacs" will be found all the more interesting to readers who have never been to India, and who yearn (as I do) to go thither, for the reason that we scarcely know anything about social life and manners either of the English, the Natives, or the Eurasians in Hindostan at all. I have scores of books, descriptive and argumentative, about India, from the religious, the political, the poetical, the historical, geographical, commercial, legislative and sporting points of view; but they are all too full of "shop," and only give the faintest general idea of what the country is like socially, and what the people do. "Mr. Isaacs," to a remarkable extent, supplies a long and grievously felt want.

But the Art of Conversation. Is it really extinct? Have we no brilliant conversationalists nowadays; or is it, on the other hand, just possible that the people who can talk well rigorously abstain from accepting invitations to dinner parties where they have a shrewd suspicion that they will meet only stupid and stuck-up people? Do many people, I wonder, nowadays, read Stillingfleet's "Essay on Conversation"? There are some excellent bits of advice in it. For example:—

Would you both please and be instructed too,
Watch well the rage of shining to subdue,
Hear every man upon his favourite theme,
And ever be more knowing than you seem;
The lowest genius will afford some light,
Or give a hint that had escaped your sight.

The following is even better:—

But, above all things, railing decline;
Nature but few does for that task design.
'Tis in the ablest hand a dang'rous tool,
But never fails to wound the meddling fool;
For all must grant it needs no common art
To keep men patient when we make them smart.

The only drawback to this undeniably sound counsel is, that, were it universally followed, a dinner party would be as silent as a Quaker's meeting until the spirit moved somebody to tell a story or to make a joke which nobody would presume to "cap," remembering, as every sensible student of Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet (he was the grandson of the Bishop, and died, aged sixty-nine, in 1770) should do, that, above all things, "railing" must be "declined."

Sir Henry Thompson has delivered before a large audience, at the International Fisheries Exhibition, a highly-interesting lecture on "Fish as Food." The accomplished surgeon stated that fish, although an inhabitant of the water, had only about five per cent less of the flesh-forming elements than had animals reared on land. There was some inkling of reason, then, in the doubt which I recently expressed as to whether such authorities on dietetics as Dr. Paris and Dr. Pereira might not be out of date. The latter gives from the tables of Brände and of Schlossberger the total of nutritive matter in the composition of the muscles of fish as eighteen in the haddock and twenty-one in the sole against twenty-nine in mutton and twenty-six in beef.

Sir Henry recognises in fish "a combination of all the elements that the human body requires in almost every phase of life, more especially by those who follow sedentary employment." To women, he considers fish to be an invaluable article of diet; but he scorns, as a "complete fallacy," the notion that fish-eating increases the brain power. "The only action fish had on the brain was to put a man's body into proper relations with the work he had to do." What the lecturer most strongly insisted upon was that "people in every class of life should eat more fish than they now do." People, thank goodness, are at length having a chance of eating more fish than they have been wont to do these many years past, and of getting it cheaply. Farrington and the Elephant and Castle are to the fore, and Columbia Market has once more been opened as an emporium for fish.

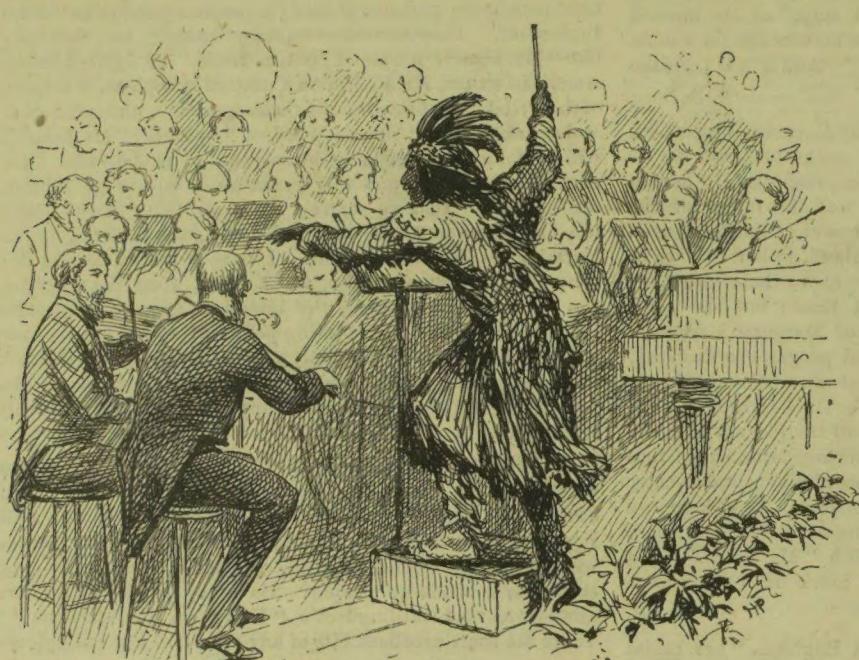
Talking of fish, the workpeople employed at a bitumen and telegraph manufactory at Erith have made a rare haul in the shape of a Royal sturgeon, which was found, in an almost lifeless condition, floating down stream. When dragged to shore the sturgeon had just vitality enough left to spout some water from its gills at its captors, and then expired. On examination, it was found to measure more than six feet in length, and to weigh over a hundred and seventeen pounds. Sturgeon caught on the English coast rarely exceed six feet in length; but specimens taken in Scotland have been more than eight feet long; and Pennant tells of a sturgeon weighing four hundred and sixty pounds. The flesh of the sturgeon closely resembles veal; and by many epicures is accounted delicious. Who eats it in England?

M. Carlo Pellegrini has made a new departure, and a most important one, in that Art of Caricature in the practice of which he is so renowned a proficient. He has issued the first two specimens of a Gallery of Celebrities *en grand*, elaborate examples of colour-printing, and which, being provided with "mounts," are ready for immediate framing. Another pleasing peculiarity of the scheme is that each portrait has appended to it a half sheet of note-paper containing a quotation and signature in facsimile of the celebrity's autograph.

The opening instalment (for a two guinea subscription) of this comic *magnum opus* consists of two full-length portraits—one of Mr. Henry Irving as Benedick, in "Much Ado About Nothing"; the other, of Mr. Bancroft as Captain Hawtree, in "Caste." I like the Bancroft portrait the best. Attitude and expression are alike admirable. In the presentation of Mr. Irving the artist has not, to my mind, scored a decided success. The picture is undeniably clever; but Mr. Pellegrini appears to have been somewhat irresolute as to whether he should make his Benedick a frank caricature or a serious portrait of Mr. Irving. The production thus loses distinctness and decision of purpose. It is neither quite serious nor quite comic enough.

G. A. S.

THE SAVAGE CLUB ENTERTAINMENT AT THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL.



MR. EATON FANING CONDUCTING THE SAVAGE DANCE.



SAVAGES WAITING FOR SUPPER.

THE SMALLER PLEASURES OF LIFE.

The lives of most men are free from rapturous delight or agitating sorrow. The monotony of existence has comparatively few breaks, and the changes that occur resemble the peaceful changes of the seasons rather than the terrific outbreaks of the tropical storm. Intense feeling, extraordinary physical and mental vigour, the profound consciousness of life's mystery, the enthusiasm that overleaps difficulties, the patient heroism that conquers them—these are gifts unpossessed by the generality of mankind. They are gifts which are often associated with great joy and with the keenest pain, and it is well, perhaps, that few of us are alive enough to be thus agitated, well that the little griefs of life suffice to try our fortitude, and that its smaller pleasures contribute to our content.

The man who works hard for his living with brain or hand is saved from many troubles: he has not time to grow despondent or to dream of hopes that cannot be fulfilled. With a clear purpose kept steadily in view, there can be no feeling of ennui, and even the most moderate success brings with it a sense of happiness. In this way the daily work of life becomes one of its chief pleasures. What looks like drudgery is in reality enjoyment, and labour, instead of being a man's tyrant, proves to be his choicest friend. Charles Lamb pitied himself, and asked his friends to pity him through the long years in which he sat on his office stool at the India House. Yet there can be no doubt that this steady labour saved both intellect and health, and when he was free at last, or dreamed that he was free, it is evident that his cheerfulness declined. "Now, when all are holidays," he writes, "there are no holidays," and in a letter to Barton, he says, "I pity

you for overwork, but I assure you no work is worse. The mind preys on itself—the most unwholesome food. I bragged formerly that I could not have too much time. I have a surfeit." Constant occupation, if congenial, should be ranked with the larger pleasures of life, were it not that the delight it causes is received unconsciously. It comes to us like the atmosphere, and breathing freely is not distinctly felt to be a pleasure, unless after an attack of pleurisy or asthma. Health itself is no small pleasure—it is indeed one of the greatest; but we do not class it among our pleasures, although ready enough to couple the want of it with our pains. Pleasure is generally associated with amusement rather than with work. In the latter case it comes to us without seeking, in the former we go in search of it, and the success gained does not always depend upon the seeker. John Gilpin was on "pleasure bent" when he began his famous ride; but long before the end of it



SOME OF THE SAVAGES.

THE SAVAGE CLUB ENTERTAINMENT AT THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL.



he must have wished himself safe behind his counter. Earl Percy was in want of amusement when he resolved

His pleasure in the Scottish woods
Three summer days to take;

but the sport became a tragedy when Percy and Douglas were slain, and

Of fifteen hundred Englishmen
Went home but fifty-three.

It is difficult to write connectedly on a subject like this. Before it would be possible to enumerate life's smaller pleasures it would be necessary to take into account all sorts and conditions of men. The enjoyments of one man may be the abomination of another. You may find relaxation in a severe mathematical problem; you may find it in a pipe. Reading Mr. Browning's "Sordello" may be the rare amusement of one person's leisure, a second may prefer a volume that is both amusing and intelligible. There are gentlemen in London who loll about restaurants drinking wine or spirits, and carrying on a semi-flirtation with the young women on the opposite side of the bar. These poor fellows call this pleasure, and so in their eyes it is—the sort of pleasure which the immortal Tony Lumpkin found in Bet Bouncer's company at the "Three Pigeons." Others choose a more excellent way, and relieve the monotony of life by a variety of harmless amusements and hobbies. Some of these, if small, are none the less delightful. What a pleasure some find in buying books; what a pleasure in binding them—the reading ought to rank with the higher luxuries of existence. Music, art, poetry, great though they be in themselves, rank with our lesser pleasures when the knowledge of them is slight. And this remark holds good with regard to Nature, which may afford a mild enjoyment, equal, let us say, to that felt by the half blind Johnson in a picture-gallery, or may prove the source of a joy too deep to be uttered carelessly in words.

The pleasures we enjoy most are those which come in our way, as it were, accidentally. An unexpected visit from a friend, a present of books or flowers, the sight of a beautiful face or lovely prospect, a sudden utterance of affection—these are things which brighten the road of life and make us forget for awhile the loneliness of the way. "Pleasure," says Helps, "falls into no plan"; and he narrates, in that delightful book "Companions of My Solitude," how, when on a foreign tour, after seeing many grand sights he strayed one warm day into a pine wood, and how the hour which he spent there proved the happiest of the whole journey. It suited his mood of mind; but the next person who passed that spot might have preferred the sight of a comfortable inn and the prospect of a good dinner.

And this remark suggests the question whether our daily meals may be classed among the lesser pleasures of life? What is to be said? One does not quite sympathise with those elevated mortals who are content to feed on honey dew and "drink the milk of Paradise." "The Wordsworths never dine," said a friend of the poet; "when they are hungry they go to a cupboard and eat." But if Wordsworth had enjoyed his dinner more it might have been to the advantage of his poetry, which, with all its noble qualities, is wanting in robustness. The same remark applies to Shelley, who showed a similar indifference for what are called the pleasures of the table, and never, we suspect, made a hearty meal in his life. In a world like this eating has its advantages, and if it be essentially a small pleasure, its frequent repetition may entitle it to be called great. Moreover, it forms a part of the enjoyment of society, and he who cannot dine will be also unable to talk.

There are happy souls who

all the way
To heaven have a summer's day—

restful spirits who find joy and beauty everywhere, and sing over their work as little children sing at play. They are not careful about the future; long ago they buried all that was unhappy in the past, and day by day the light shines more brightly upon them. Have we not all known such men—such women, and wondered at the secret of their strength? This at least is obvious, that it is an inward possession, unaffected by outward events. These are comparatively rare natures. To most of us the smaller pleasures of life form a significant part of it. We like our daily ride in the park, our lunch at the club, our evening rubber, or game at billiards; we find an unanticipated legacy "passing sweet"; we don't disdain lawn-tennis—nay, the time has even been when croquet proved a placid amusement. To what depth, indeed, may not pleasure-taking humanity descend! We have even heard of persons who, from lack of a better pursuit, enjoy the bits of scandal swept up for their delectation by literary scavengers.

Mr. William Redmond, Nationalist, was on Tuesday returned member of Parliament for the borough of Wexford by a majority of 181 above the O'Conor Don—307 votes being recorded for Mr. Redmond and 126 for the O'Conor Don. Mr. W. Redmond is now in Australia with his brother, Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P., and is not expected in England until late in the autumn.

A prosecution was heard on Tuesday in the Queen's Bench of a flax-seed merchant in Monaghan, named Rafferty, for smuggling. He had engaged one Peter McCullagh to get quantities of tobacco closely packed at the bottoms of casks of seed prepared at Rotterdam for exportation. As the Excise officers only examine the upper part of a cask, the fraud was not detected until after a large quantity of tobacco had entered this country undetected. The defendant was fined £6000; but the Attorney-General stated that only one third of this penalty would be enforced.

Three Judges seldom agree on any point of law, and yet twelve jurymen are required to be unanimous in their verdicts. Here is another instance, to be added to the thousands already known, of the law's delays and uncertainties, arising out of differences of opinion among Judges:—An action came before the House of Lords on Monday, which was the ninth appearance of the case in the Law Courts, in which a widow, named Smitherson, claims damages from the South-Eastern Railway Company for the loss of her husband in 1878. A jury at Maidstone gave her £400, and £125 for each of four children. The case was carried on appeal from court to court, and finally sent down for a second trial, when the jury awarded the damages of £700, which had been agreed upon. The Railway Company raised fresh legal points, which ultimately came for argument on Monday before the House of Lords, with the result that another new trial was ordered.—Here is another case:—Mr. Poe, whose late wife had acquired property partly before and partly after the passing of the Married Women's Property (Scotland) Act, 1881, claimed to be entitled under that Act to one half of her estate. The woman's sister, as next of kin, contended that the Act only applied to marriages contracted after the passing of the Act. The first Scotch Judge who tried the case, Lord Fraser, decided in favour of the sister. The Appellate Court of Session reversed that decision. On Monday the House of Lords decided that the Act was retrospective, and therefore the husband was entitled to a half portion, as the wife died childless.

CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

The value of money has undergone a sensible hardening since I last wrote, and the rate for three months' bills has approximated closely to the present Bank rate (4 per cent). The reserve is low, and is destined to be very appreciably reduced by the first week in August, when it will probably not exceed £10,000,000, and with that total the autumn currency requirements will have to be met. The floating supply of money in the outer market is at the same time extremely scanty, and every trifling increase in the demand at once causes something like stringency to prevail. In these circumstances it is hardly surprising that some of the brokers have endeavoured to obtain advances from the Bank, but whether made on the Stock or Bill side, the answer was an absolute refusal of accommodation, in accordance with the policy recently readopted in such cases. The stock and share markets have shown no tendency towards a revival of activity, and this hardening in the value of money is not calculated to favour a recovery of animation. Moreover, the uncomfortable relations that have sprung up between this country and France in connection with the Suez Canal question and the Madagascar incident do not help to reassure either investors or speculators. Although both matters may be regarded as certain of satisfactory solution, yet they will require time for adjustment, and in the interval the other conditions surrounding the stock markets are scarcely such as to encourage an extension of engagements.

The report of the Brighton Railway Company continues to disclose some of those unwholesome features which some time ago gave rise to a storm of violent criticism. Thus we find that, although charging to capital account £17,000 for new engines, the revenue is credited with £5375 received from the sale of old locomotive engines, and with £4350 received from the sale of old carriages. Thus £10,000 has, in my opinion, been improperly placed to the fund out of which the dividend is to be paid. Another point that requires explanation is the fact that the gross traffic for the half year was *under* estimated to the extent of £12,000, or close upon £500 a week. If the company had a vast "foreign" traffic, as, for example, in the case of the North British, such a result would warrant little surprise; but this is not the case, and the frequent "adjustments" that take place during the course of the half year should, it might be thought, have rendered such a discrepancy out of the question. As the matter stands, however, it is plain, as we urged some months ago, that this company's published traffics are of little use as a guide to final results. A few weeks ago the "market," basing its estimates on the known traffics, fixed the dividend at 1½ per cent per annum. Had those traffics been anything like true, and had not the proceeds of the sales of old engines and carriages been credited to revenue, that estimate would have proved over sanguine. As it is, it fell short of the proposed dividend by ½ per cent per annum.

The Mexican Debt settlement has given rise to various conflicting rumours of late, and the price of the Bonds has suffered seriously in consequence. It is impossible at the moment to judge accurately which if any of the statements in circulation are correct; but there would seem to be little doubt of one thing—namely, that, in order to keep their part of the contract provisionally entered into, the Mexican Government will require a new loan; that efforts have already been fruitlessly made, both in London and on the Continent, to negotiate one privately for £4,000,000; and that the rate of interest offered was such as to indicate the urgency of the requirements of the Government. The fact that the latter will be unable to carry out the Debt arrangement unless a fresh loan is raised is asserted very strongly by those who are in a position to know; but this is, after all, no new knowledge. The point which it is desirable should be cleared up is, whether the original agreement has been modified by the striking out of a clause that gave the bondholders a special hypothecation of a portion of the customs dues. This it is positively asserted has been done, and this we are as positively assured would never be submitted to by the creditors. Mr. Sheridan's letter on the point does not clear the mystery, inasmuch as that gentleman merely says that neither he nor the bondholders have had an agreement so modified submitted to them.

The fall in Mexican Railway Ordinary Stock, which was insufficiently explained by the mere fact of the diminished rate of expansion of the traffic, seems to be accounted for by the circumstance that the engagements for the rise which was opened some time ago by a well-known and extensive speculator, have been in course of liquidation. The individual referred to has sustained heavy losses in one direction or another that have more than absorbed the handsome profits made from "bearing" Grand Trunk of Canada Stocks and Brighton "A." The closing of the "account" in Mexican Ordinary Stock began at the moment the scheme for dividing the Stock into Preferred and Deferred was put forward. The latter fell flat, as it deserved, and did not make the market one bit the readier to take the stock that was simultaneously thrown upon it.

For the moment the Confederate Dollar Bond speculation has failed. The public have not "bitten" as they did eight or nine months ago, and it seems probable that the £10,000 which has been subscribed to fight the claims of the syndicates who hold the bulk of those "securities" will not yield an immediate profit.

T. S.

The Weston-super-Mare Town Commissioners have sanctioned plans for the erection of a new promenade pier, over a mile in length, to cost £70,000. This scheme, together with that for a new sea front, will cost £100,000.

A private view took place, on the 12th inst., in the new Library building at South Kensington, of the drawings, about a thousand in number, which—out of more than 230,000 which were sent in by nearly 200 schools of art in the United Kingdom—were so fortunate as to take prizes. The building in which the drawings are this year displayed is much more favourable for their inspection than has hitherto been the case, and they consequently show to far greater advantage. Designs for manufacturing purposes of course take a prominent position in the collection; and a good deal of originality and a fair degree of excellence are to be found in many of the exhibits of wall papers, patterns for lace, printed stuffs, carpets, curtains, &c. The decorative designs show considerable improvement in the grouping of figures. Paintings and drawings from still-life are numerous, many of them showing great improvement, and there are some very creditable specimens of modelling, the Lambeth School of Art carrying off the palm in this branch of study. Of the gold medals, two go to South Kensington, two to Macclesfield, one to the Female School of Art, Bloomsbury, for a finely-executed water-colour drawing of flowers and fruit, and others to Sheffield, Hull, Leicester, Brighton, and the West London Schools. There are, besides, a large number of silver and bronze medals and books awarded, and special prizes given by the Plasterers' Company for designs of a doorway and a fireplace. The exhibition is open to the public.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

The season will close this (Saturday) evening, with a repetition of "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," with Madame Adelina Patti as Rosina. The only specialty occurring since our last notice was the performance, on Monday, of the Italian version of Wagner's "Der Fliegende Hollander," for the first time this season—having been postponed from the previous Tuesday. It was this opera that first found a stage hearing in England, having been produced in Italian as "L'Olandese Dannato" at Drury Lane Theatre in 1870, under Mr. George Wood's brief lesseeship. It was given as "The Flying Dutchman" in English by Mr. Carl Rosa's Company in 1876, and in Italian as "Il Vascello Fantasma" at the Covent Garden establishment in 1877; when, as on Monday last, the character of Senta was finely sustained by Madame Albani, the recent occasion having displayed all the former grace and charm with enhanced dramatic fervour. In the delivery of the ballad narrating the legend of the doomed captain, in the great duet with him, in that with Senta's lover, Erik, and in the impassioned music of the final scene of Senta's self-sacrifice, the performance of Madame Albani was of high excellence. M. Devoyod, as the Dutch Captain, looked the character to perfection, and sang the music most artistically, his soliloquy in the first act, his share in the duet with Senta, and his declamation in the last scene having been fine pieces of stage vocalisation. Signor De Reszé gave full importance to the character of Daland, the Norwegian Captain; Signor Ravelli, as Erik, was scarcely so successful as in Italian music, to which he is more accustomed. M. Soulacroix, as the helmsman, was efficient in his song on board the Norwegian vessel; and the small part of Mary was assigned to Mdile. Ghiotti. The orchestra was eminently satisfactory and the chorus fairly so. M. Dupont conducted.

The season just closing began on May 1. Only one absolute novelty—Signor Ponchielli's "La Gioconda"—has been produced, but this course is preferable to the production of several new works, only one of which, perhaps (if any) obtains acceptance. The opera just named met with a fair amount of success—as recorded by us at the time—and introduced, in the title-character, Madame Durand, an excellent dramatic singer who ought to have appeared here at an earlier stage of her career. Another specialty was the revival, after an interval of many years, of Rossini's bright and genial "La Gazza Ladra," with Madame Adelina Patti as Ninetta—as in past performances of the opera here. Repetitions of well-known works—in which this great artist, Madame Albani, Madame Pauline Lucca, and Madame Sembrich reappeared—were given during the season; Madame Lucca having sustained the character of Leonora in "Il Trovatore" for the first time here. The promised revivals of Auber's "Il Domino Néro" and Rossini's "Il Conte Ory" have not taken place.

Besides the new appearance above named, Madame Repetto, Mdile. Gini, Signor Marconi, and Signor Battistini and M. Devoyod, appeared for the first time in England, with more or less success—Signor Ravelli, Mr. Maas, and Signor Del Puente, formerly of Her Majesty's Theatre, having been added to the company with advantage thereto. Several established favourites have again contributed in various degrees to the general efficiency of the performances, among them having been Madame Fursch-Madi, Madame Scalchi, Mdiles. Tremelli, Velmi, Stahl, Sonnino, Ghiotti, Signori Mierwinski, Nicolini, Frapolli, Soulacroix, Corsi, Cotogni, De Reszé, Gailhard, Gresse, Scolara, Caracciolo, &c. The engagement of Madame Christine Nilsson having been problematically announced, her non-appearance affords no ground for grievance.

The orchestral performances have been generally excellent, and the chorus-singing up to the average of past seasons. So much can scarcely be said of the stage management.

Signor Bevignani has ably fulfilled the duties of chief conductor, M. Dupont having, as before, occasionally officiated.

"La Regina di Scozia" was produced at the Folies Dramatiques, in Great Queen-street, on Saturday last. The work is a three-act Italian opera, the words and music of which are by an English lady—Mrs. F. M. Stuart Stresa—who has had several works brought out in Italy; that now referred to having been recently given with much success at Turin. The company there engaged in it have been brought over to London for the performance of the work here. As stated by the authoress and composer, "the opera deals with the period of Mary Stuart's life which has hitherto been the least dwelt upon by her musical and dramatic commentators. She is not, in this piece, the weary captive, worn out with nearly twenty years of harsh imprisonment, but the still young and lovely Queen of Scotland, in her last and saddest struggle against the evil destiny that seemed to haunt her." A series of sketchy scenes—occurring in Holyrood Palace, in that of Jedburgh, in Anstey Tavern, and Lochleven Castle—serves as framework for some very pleasing music in which the modern Italian style is agreeably reflected. Mrs. Stresa has a good command of melody, and writes well for the solo vocalists; her style varying from the bright and genial to the pathetic and declamatory. It is not so much in choral and concerted pieces that she excels, although the closing movement of the first act, and that of the first scene of the third act, produced a good impression. The greatest effect, however, was made by Mary's arias in the first act and in the closing prison-scene, the duet for Mary and Rizzio in the second act, those for Mary and Bothwell, the aria for the latter character in the first act, and that for Murray in the next act. The performers exerted themselves to the utmost; indeed, they sometimes, from over-anxiety, seemed to forget the smallness of the house in which they were singing. Their efforts, however, were highly creditable, and were greatly applauded by an enthusiastic although rather scanty audience. The principal characters were effectively sustained by Signora Lue (the Queen), Signora Boasso (Rizzio), Signor Fallett (Bothwell), Signor De Voschetti (Lord Ruthven), Signor Salassa (Lord Murray), and Signor Aristide (John Knox). There was a select orchestra and small chorus, adequate to the size of the theatre. Signor Furliotti acted as musical director. The occasion was an interesting one, as manifesting a combination—rare, at least, in Italian opera—of the talents of authoress and composer in the person of an accomplished English lady.

Miss Alice Sydney Burritt, a skilled Australian pianiste, gave a recital at the Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, on Wednesday evening, when her programme comprised pieces in the classical and brilliant styles.

Madame Liebhart (by permission of Mr. and Mrs. Sasso) gave a matinée on Tuesday afternoon at No. 1, Belgrave-square, assisted by Mesdames Ilma Di Murska (her only appearance this season), Rose Hersee, and Demeric Lablache, Mdles. Carlotta Elliot, Barbi, and Luisa Lablache; MM. Parisotti, Walter Clifford, De Lara, Barrington Foote, Grosmith, Ganz, Kuhe, and other eminent artists; and on the same day Herr Lehmeier gave his second piano-forte recital at 62, Harley-street, by permission of Madame de Marzan; Sir Julius Benedict and Mr. Wilhelm Ganz conducting.

A testimonial to Sir Michael Costa is in contemplation, in recognition of the long, active, and honourable career from which ill-health alone has caused his retirement.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

The good stock of versatility Mr. Henry Irving undoubtedly acquired in the salad days of his apprenticeship to the stage has enabled this Prince of Actor-Managers to sustain with unfailing readiness the various rôles he set himself the task of reviving before the close of the season at the Lyceum Theatre. While Mr. Irving's admirers discerned an increased roundness and fulness and mellow ness in his recent interpretations of Mathias, Lesurques and Dubosc, Charles I. and Hamlet, the Shylock he presented at the commencement of the present week was the same sympathetic rendering of the more pitiful side of the Jew's character that won applauding recognition when "The Merchant of Venice" was produced here with that perfection of *mise-en-scène* for which the Irving régime has become famous. Portia is not one of Miss Ellen Terry's happiest parts. Though it lacks strength in the trial scene, her Portia is, nevertheless, infinitely charming. This captivating actress may well be considered by some to be at her very best in "The Belle's Stratagem." In this delightful old comedy (which Mr. Irving arranged to play at the close of the week, in conjunction with the tragic "Eugene Aram"), the natural vivacity, gaiety, and light-heartedness of Miss Ellen Terry find vent in a most witching impersonation. It should be added that for next week Mr. Irving announces "Louis XI." and "Charles I.," terminating the season with his benefit on Saturday night, when he is bound to receive a hearty farewell from the Lyceum legion.

To the delight, it may be supposed, of the "Mashers," English Comic Opera succeeded the French Plays at the Gaiety on Monday night. The new comic opera of "Virginia and Paul" has nothing whatever to do with the pastoral love-story of "Paul and Virginia." Indeed, this diverting piece might with more propriety have been entitled "The Professional Beauty" had not that much-advertised personage gone out of fashion to a great extent. The author and composer, MM. Stephens and Solomon, achieved so much success by their fresh and sparkling "Bilie Taylor" that it is not to be wondered at that they travel somewhat on the same lines in "Virginia and Paul," taking here a hint from one or the other of MM. Gilbert and Sullivan's popular musical plays, and borrowing there an idea from the similarly popular "Merry Duchess" of MM. Sims and Clay at the Royalty. When the three "Busy B's" (Brough, Byron and Burnand) used to provide this sort of light fare for the Strand in the Marie Wilton days, those skilful authors were accustomed to call things by their right names, and style their bright, witty works burlesques. Why, then, should MM. Stephens and Solomon seek to dignify "Virginia and Paul" by the name of comic opera? Probably, they will be satisfied if the public is amused by their production. They bring it from America, and with it comes a New York star of comic opera. This is Miss Lilian Russell, a well-favoured, plump young lady with an easy, debonair style, and a sweet, expressive voice, remarkably pleasing. In the part of Virginia, a pretty "goose-girl," engaged to marry the tenor gamekeeper (Mr. Breden), Miss Lilian Russell made a decidedly favourable first appearance on the London stage. On what was to have been the wedding day of Paul and Virginia, the course of true love is rendered tortuous by the apparition of a modern Mephistopheles in the person of Mr. Hamilton, whose strong bass voice and vigorous acting told well. While this evil personage by the agency of magic rings contrives to send the affections of Paul wandering in the direction of Miss Maud Taylor, he causes Virginia to be spellbound by Mr. Arthur Williams, a sentimental railway guard. De Ville himself fascinates a frolicsome schoolmate (Miss Harriet Coveney), but ultimately has to yield his place to a navvy, enacted with much drollery by Mr. Elton. In the end, the spell is, of course, removed, and Virginia is reunited to Paul. Equally of course, there's a song sung by Mr. Elton evidently modelled on "All for the sake of Eliza," and there are choruses of younger sons in race-course overcoats, of milkmaids and navvies, and a daring chorus of seaside bathers is introduced in the second act. In a word, "Virginia and Paul" is valueless from a musical point of view, but is undeniably entertaining, thanks to the prepossessing appearance and melodious singing of Miss Lilian Russell, the gusto with which Mr. Hamilton plays De Ville, and the rare spirit and liveliness of the quaint and grotesque song and dance indulged in by Miss Coveney and Mr. Elton. The piece is capitally stage-managed, too, by Mr. Robert Soutar.

At the Avenue Theatre, on the Thames Embankment, Mr. Willie Edouin's light variety entertainment has displaced comic opera and Miss Florence St. John and M. Marius for the moment. It will be remembered that in the little playhouse in King William-street, now known as Toole's, Mr. Edouin delighted the town a few years ago as that Heathen Chinee, in company with Miss Lydia Thompson, in a popular burlesque. His cleverness and nimbleness are now exhibited in the piece of musical extravagance entitled "The Dream; or, Binks's Photographic Gallery." Song and dance, and funny situations abound in this chaotic trifling, which seeks no higher ambition than to be diverting. This it is. Mr. Edouin certainly keeps the game alive at the Avenue, with the aid of the sprightly and accomplished Miss Alice Atherton, Mr. R. Golden, and the other members of his lively company.

A merry laugh is to be had at the Vaudeville, where the prolonged run of "The Rivals" has ended, leaving Mr. Joseph Derrick in possession with his humorous and bustling farcical comedy of "Confusion." When this mirth-moving play was tried here at a matinée, it was remarked in these columns that it would probably be placed in the evening bill. That "Confusion" deserves this honour is amply proved by the peals of laughter which greet the various complications that arise from a jealous husband's discovery of a mysterious baby in his house, and the ingenious complication of the plot by the introduction of a pug dog. "Confusion" is acted, moreover, with rare zest by Mr. Charles Glenny, by that admirable actress and Vaudeville favourite, Miss Sophie Larkin, and Miss Kate Phillips, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Grove, and Mr. W. Lestocq. The finished art of Mr. Thomas Thorne himself may be admired in the opening piece of "An Old Master," by Mr. H. A. Jones, part author of the drama of "The Silver King," the performance of which is suspended for a month or so at the Princess's, by-the-way, to give Mr. Wilson Barrett and his company a holiday.

Miss Arabella Kenealy, second daughter of the late Dr. Kenealy, has obtained the license of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland, and special license in midwifery. There were forty male candidates, and Miss Kenealy's papers were adjudged the best.

The Marchioness of Bristol on Tuesday distributed the prizes to the successful pupils at the Burlington Middle Class School for Girls, Old Burlington-street, in the presence of a very numerous gathering. The Rev. Mr. Edwards, the special examiner, gave a very satisfactory report of the advance of the school generally.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

There arrives a time in the career of all Governments when, liable, like poor humanity generally, to commit an error of judgment, their very existence is placed in jeopardy. Mr. Gladstone's Ministry is facing this peril now. The provisional agreement with M. de Lesseps to lend the Suez Canal Company eight millions to construct a second canal has brought about the crisis. The great battle has been preceded by skirmishes in both Houses. On Tuesday Earl Granville made a query by Lord Lamington the pretext for a bland expostulatory statement on the whole question. Tracing the history of the Suez Canal, from Lord Palmerston's opposition to the triumph of M. de Lesseps, the Foreign Minister admitted that since the late Expedition to Egypt English capitalists had suggested four plans for improving the marine communications between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, but he had found each project too much in embryo to be seriously considered. Granted that there were, as Lord Granville claimed, weighty reasons for making a satisfactory arrangement if possible with the Suez Canal Company for the second canal demanded by the increased traffic, it is obvious that it was most inexpedient to tacitly allow the right of M. de Lesseps' Company to the isthmus for an indefinite period, and particularly impolitic to pledge the site of the second canal absolutely for ninety-nine years. It was mainly on the grounds of the manifest impolicy of this explicit admission of M. de Lesseps' right to his monopoly that the Marquis of Salisbury based his emphatic condemnation of what he was pleased to call "this improvident agreement." By all means let us acknowledge, with our emotional Lord Chancellor, those "private rights" which are "intimately connected with interests cherished and valued by a great neighbouring nation." But how could we plume ourselves on still being "a nation of shopkeepers" were we to mortgage the remote future, as the negotiators of "this improvident agreement" proposed to do?

The attention of the Commons as well as the Lords has been mainly directed to this knotty point of the Suez Canal—and, secondly, to the Malagasy difficulty. Sir Stafford Northcote yesterday week intimated his intention as Leader of the Opposition to move the rejection of the agreement. On Monday, there was a very full attendance when the right hon. Baronet (after an animated conversation between the Prime Minister and Mr. Bourke) asked Mr. Gladstone to name the day, the happy day, for the Suez discussion. But the Premier, cool and coy, would rather wait till some progress had been made with the Tenants' Compensation Bill before complying with the request. There was laughter when Mr. C. Palmer gave notice of a motion to refer the question to a Select Committee. Sir Stafford Northcote could not brook delay, and put further pressure on the Government later in the week, with a result that is now known. Meantime, M. de Lesseps is said to await the issue in Paris, serene in the confidence that he can secure the requisite capital for the second canal in France if England fails him.

The friendly and conciliatory explanation offered in the French Chamber by M. Challemel-Lacour on Monday has cleared the air with regard to the Tamatave incident. True, that portentous young student of foreign affairs, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, who has apparently striven to fill the breach occasioned through the absence of Lord Randolph Churchill, has put to the Government a "Rule Britannia" kind of inquiry regarding the French Admiral's dealings with the Taymouth Castle steamer—only to be quietly extinguished by a matter-of-fact response from Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice on Tuesday. But the excitement caused by the Prime Minister's protest last week has subsided; and there is a general feeling of satisfaction at the assurance of the French Foreign Minister that if Admiral Pierre has exceeded his duty, either with respect to the late Mr. Pakenham or the detention of the Taymouth Castle, ample amends will be made.

The Commons are at length making progress with the legislation, which they were for a time loth to grapple with. The needlessly complicated Corrupt Practices Bill (which Sir Henry James, however, is sanguine enough to expect will reduce the cost of a General Election from £2,500,000 to £800,000) emerged from the purgatory of Committee yesterday week. There was an interlude of supply on Monday, the Government securing some millions towards the Navy Estimates, but not before Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and Sir T. Brassey had replied to a host of criticisms, the remarks of Mr. W. H. Smith especially being distinguished by their usual soundness. On Tuesday, the Agricultural Holdings (Compensation for Improvements) Bill entered Committee. The strenuous efforts of Mr. J. Howard and Mr. Borlase to enlarge the field of the tenants' claims for compensation needed the presence in the House of a strong body of tenant farmers to be successful. Conservatives joined Ministerialists in negating by large majorities the hon. members' amendments; and the Opposition could not restrain their cheers when, by 141 against 133 votes, Mr. A. Balfour secured the adoption of his interpolation, "Provided always that, in respect to those improvements with respect to which the consent of the landlord is not required, compensation shall in no case exceed the amount of the outlay incurred by the tenant." Wednesday's sitting was devoted to the further consideration of the bill in Committee.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEE OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOM.	WIND.	Movement in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.			
July 8	29° 830	65° 0'	54° 3'	70° 8	74° 8	57° 5'
9	29° 841	63° 4'	53° 0'	71	8	72° 7
10	29° 844	62° 5'	50° 3'	66	8	70° 1
11	29° 858	61° 5'	50° 7'	69	7	70° 3
12	29° 857	57° 3'	55° 7'	87	9	67° 2
13	29° 693	61° 0'	50° 8'	71	5	70° 2
14	29° 724	55° 4'	51° 3'	87	8	66° 4

* Rain and hail.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29° 833	29° 788	29° 870	29° 831	29° 562	29° 649	29° 713
Temperature of Air	69° 6°	64° 2°	65° 0°	61° 9°	62° 9°	63° 4°	59° 5°
Temperature of Evaporation	61° 5°	60° 2°	56° 2°	58° 0°	56° 8°	55° 3°	55° 6°
Direction of Wind	S.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	NNW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 28, 1883.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The interval between the Newmarket July and Goodwood meetings is invariably a very dull one in the racing world, and the fixtures at the end of last week may be dismissed in a few lines. After seeing the feather-weighted four-year-olds The Jilt (6 st. 4 lb.) and Silver Bell (6 st.) have the race for the Liverpool Cup pretty well to themselves, a move was made to Manchester, where Alban (10 st. 3 lb.), splendidly ridden by Morgan, carried off the Midsummer Welter Handicap from eight opponents, to all of whom he was giving weight. The July Plate of £1000 was booked as a pretty good thing for Satire, but neither she nor Prince Henry showed at all prominently in the race, which fell to Cormeille, a son of Macgregor and Narcisse, who, it may be remembered, finished second to Eastern Emperor at Ascot. Whilst north countrymen were engaged at Manchester, southerners enjoyed some capital sport at Kempton Park. Quilt pursued her victorious career in the Royal Two-Year-Old Plate, and has at last fully justified the flaming reports that heralded her débüt. Every one was delighted to see Mr. Houldsworth win the International Two-Year-Old Plate by the aid of Spring Morn, who had incurred a 4 lb. penalty by her Ascot success. She only just managed to concede 13 lb. to Pibroch, but then Mr. Peck's filly is a very fair one, and as Pan, Carissima, Queen's Counsel, and others were amongst the beaten lot, the performance must be reckoned as pretty smart. The thunderstorms, though by no means pleasant for the visitors, improved the state of the course wonderfully, and it was such capital "going" that a field of eighteen turned out for the Kempton Park July Handicap. Toastmaster (8 st. 8 lb.), who always runs well at Kempton, and, as usual, was ridden by Archer, had a very strong following, and actually started at 2 to 1, a very short price in such a field. Unluckily, he was shut in at a critical part of the race, or it is possible that he might have made a good bid for victory, which ultimately lay with Whipper-In (7 st. 9 lb.), who had all his work cut out to beat the much-improved Cheveley (7 st. 5 lb.). Her 14 lb. penalty completely stopped The Jilt (7 st. 12 lb.) and Keir (8 st.), was overweighted, but Despair (9 st. 3 lb.) ran exceedingly well and finished fourth.

Unfortunately, the drenching rain of Saturday last completely spoilt the second day of the Eton and Harrow match, and caused the contest to end in a draw. This was decidedly bad luck for the Eton boys, who had compiled 231 runs in their first innings, thanks almost entirely to the fine batting of A. H. Studd (64), who promises to be a worthy member of an illustrious family of cricketers, and F. Marchant (93). Then the Harrow team was got rid of for 120, the bowling of the Hon. A. E. Parker proving irresistible, and fatal to no less than eight wickets. Of course a follow on became imperative, and this time things were much brighter for the dark blues, as T. Greatorex, who had made 37 (not out) at his first attempt, scored 40 (not out), and, when play had to be finally relinquished, the score was 76 and only one wicket had fallen. Gloucestershire v. Yorkshire also ended in a draw, slightly in favour of the latter county, for which Ulyett (80) played another grand innings. After making a very poor start, Surrey played up grandly against Lancashire. Mr. W. W. Read (127) and Henderson (67) made a prolonged stand, and contributed considerably more than half of a fine total of 300. This left the Lancashire men to get 196 to win, and, thanks to Barlow (not out, 39) and Briggs (55), they accomplished the task with three wickets still to fall; Barlow (71) had also played magnificently in the first innings, and a collection was made for him and Briggs after the match was over. A serious reverse awaited the "Lancashire lads" when they met Yorkshire this week. It was essentially a bowlers' match, Ulyett and Harrison doing wonders for Yorkshire, for which the former played also another splendid innings of 61, and Barlow and Crossland trundled with deadly effect on the other side; eventually the "big county" won by seven wickets. An innings of 375, to which Mr. A. W. Ridley (136) was the chief contributor, almost insured the success of Middlesex over Surrey; yet so pluckily did the latter side play an up-hill game that no less than 293 rewarded their efforts. Special praise must be given to Mr. E. J. Dyer (52), a new recruit, whose hitting was truly brilliant. The second innings, mainly owing to the bad light, was a failure, and Middlesex won by ten wickets. Kent has defeated Sussex in a single innings with 36 runs to spare; the only scores that we need note are those of Lord Harris (95) and Mr. H. Whitfield (not out, 53).

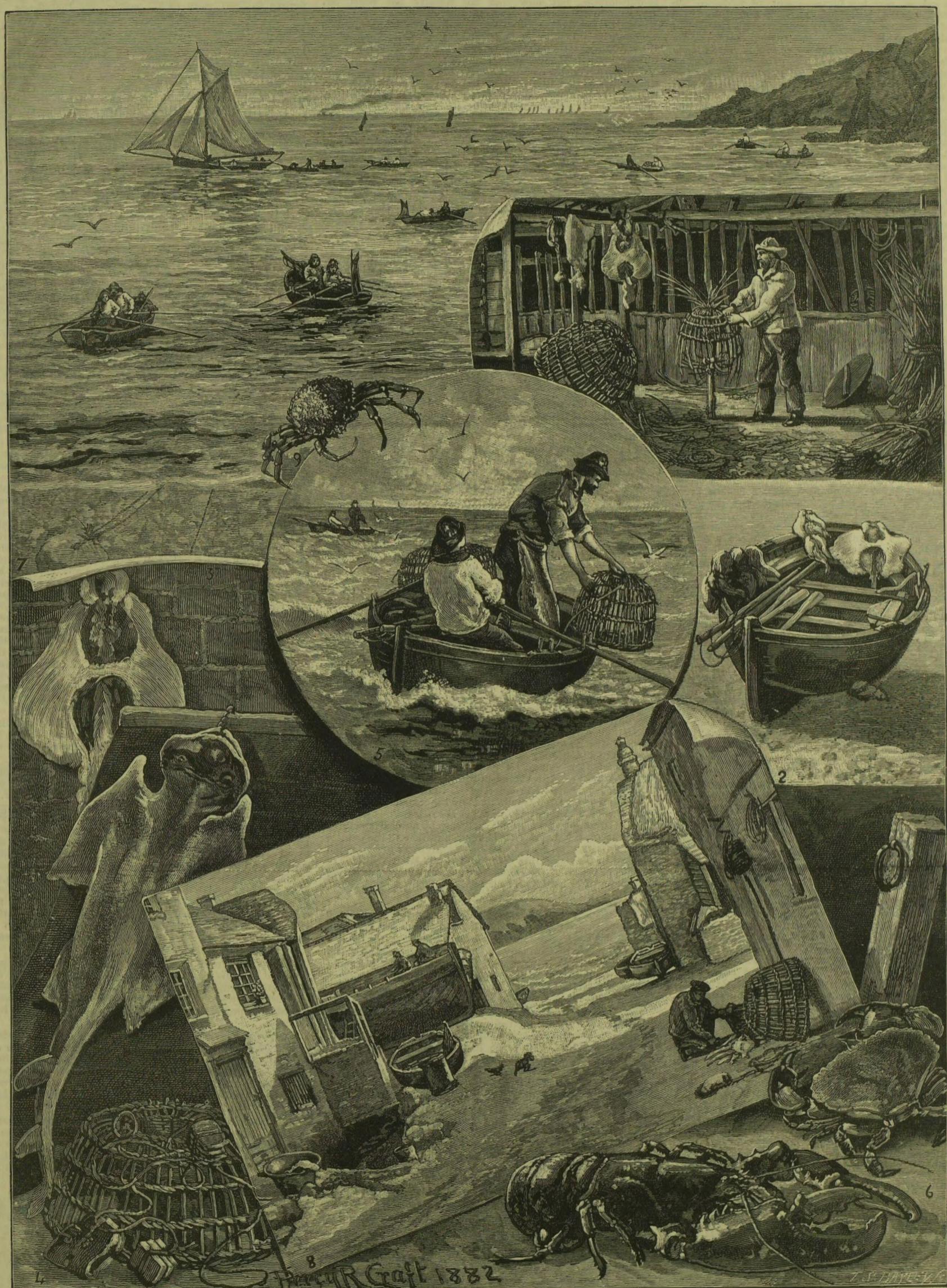
As we predicted last week would be the case, Messrs. W. and E. Renshaw again played for the amateur championship at lawn tennis. After a pretty exhibition of the game, W. Renshaw won by three sets to two, and thus retains his title, whilst the cup, which he has now carried off for three years in succession, has become his own property.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT: QUARANTINE.

The alarm recently excited among the people of all the Italian, French, and other foreign seaports trading with Egypt, on account of the outbreak of cholera at Damietta, has led to a demand for the more vigorous enforcement of quarantine. Passengers taking the overland route homeward, and intending to land at Brindisi after their voyage from Port Said or from Alexandria, may find themselves subject to vexatious detention, and may wish that they had preferred coming round by way of Gibraltar. Continental physicians and sanitary authorities still insist upon the necessity of this precaution, believing that cholera is contagious; that is, they hold that the infection may be directly communicated, like that of smallpox, from one person to another, without the vehicle of poisoned water or malaria, or any contact with foul clothing or bedding, or other articles possibly containing the morbid germ. This is not the opinion of the most eminent English medical gentlemen, who have carefully studied the nature of cholera in India for many years past; and the letters of Dr. J. W. Cunningham, Surgeon-General, and Dr. E. Clive Bayley, in Wednesday's *Times*, are worthy of much attention. They say that the spread of cholera is usually caused by the poison having infected water or milk, the drinking of which liquids then communicates the disease; and that the air, under peculiar conditions, is in some degree capable of absorbing it, and of imparting it when inhaled. Solid food, such as bread, may also be infected, evidently by the water used in its preparation. But mere contact with the outer surface of the human body is declared not to be dangerous. Dr. Cunningham observed that he has collected evidence regarding eight thousand attendants on cholera patients, and the results prove that they are not liable to catch the disease. The Red Sea route, Aden, and the ports of Egypt which are in most constant communication with India, have been singularly free from cholera. Speaking from fifteen years' experience, and having been chief sanitary adviser to the Indian Government, he is likely to be right, when he says, "Quarantine and cordons, and disinfection, and isolation of the sick, cannot arrest cholera, or limit its extent. The only real preventive is sanitary improvement in every shape, and removal from the locality if the disease should come."



THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT: QUARANTINE EXAMINATION AT BRINDISI.



1. Crabber making his pots or traps.
6. Gigantic lobster and crab.

2. Crabber's boat, with flat-fish for bait. 3. Archangel and ray, to be cut up for bait.
7. Boats going to sell the crabs to the Southampton collecting smack.

4. Crab-pots, with strap and buoys.
8. Village of Cornish crabbers.

5. Casting the crab-pots overboard.
9. Spider-crab or gaberry.

OUR FISHING INDUSTRIES.

CRAB-CATCHING IN CORNWALL.

The crab is not precisely a fish, but the capture of this savoury crustacean belongs to the wider view of our subject. The Sketches presented this week represent crab-catching as it is practised at St. Goran, Mevagissey Bay. The crab-pots are made of young and pliant shoots of the willow, grown for this purpose. The making of this trap is part of the crabber's business. He does it at home, upon a round table-like block of wood about ten inches across, nailed on to the end of a pole about four feet in height. The pole, sharpened at the lower end, is stuck into the floor of the cellar, and the little block of wood at the top forms a sort of table, in the top of which twelve holes are pierced, and into these holes some of the stoutest of the willow rods are placed upright; these are to serve as the ribs or bars of the pot. Some rods of smaller size are woven in and out of those stuck in the holes of the stand, forming a sort of neck or mouth to the pot, and when this close weaving has risen to about five inches, the upright rods are bent over the top of the stand, and tied at the end with a piece of string, which is then brought to the pole underneath the table, as shown in our first Illustration. The pot is now ready for what is called ringing—that is, weaker osiers, twisted somewhat into the form of a rope, are brought in circles, about six inches apart, round the bent rods, until a sufficient depth is reached, when the half-finished pot is removed from the stand, and the pot is removed from the stand and the bottom is put in. The pot being then set upright forms a sort of cage, the mouth being at the top, and the neck terminating by a sudden drop into the interior. Lobster pots are made in the same way, though generally of slighter materials. Each crabber generally reckons to start the season with about twelve dozen pots, as many are lost. Every pot has to be furnished with a strap and buoy—that is, a long and strong cord with a cork buoy attached, in order that when the trap is sunk to the bottom it may be recovered by means of the line; and at intervals along the line corks must be placed to keep the strap from sinking to the bottom and getting entangled amid the rocks. The initial of the owner or his mark is cut in the cork of the buoy, in order that each may know his own again when many pots are placed close together. Each pot has to be weighted with three flat stones tied at equal distances apart. The pots are baited with pieces of cut-up fish, of any kind, caught for the purpose. When all is ready, if it is a very calm day, a pair of spare oars are rigged out at the stern of the boat, and crab-pots are piled upon them, one boat perhaps carrying a couple of dozen at once, which is a great number, considering the sizes of the boats generally used—about sixteen feet long. It is really astonishing to see the amount of bad weather they will go through. The crabber, having rowed out with his pots to his fishing-ground, looks out for what he considers a suitable place to commence the operations of the season. Two baits are put into each pot in the following manner:—A pointed skewer having been passed through the bait, it is placed inside the pot, the point of the skewer being stuck into the closely-woven neck, the upper end resting against the first ring of the pot; by this means the bait hangs temptingly down inside the pot, and forms a capital lure to the crabs. The pot thus baited, and with its strap and buoys attached, is then thrown into the sea; and, the heavier part travelling first, it invariably reaches the bottom mouth upwards, the buoy, of course, remaining on the surface, indicating its position. The most favourable ground is on sand close by the edge of rocks; the take is greater in such places than if the pots are placed actually upon the rocks. Close in shore, little patches of sand between rocks are an unfailing haunt of crabs. The pots are usually placed in what is called a string. Not less than six pots go to one string; but many put twelve, or even eighteen in a row, the end ones being indicated usually by a piece of stick stuck under the cord attached to the buoy. The pots are hauled, if the weather is favourable, every day—Sundays, of course, excepted—and fresh baits put in. A bait will, however, last two days if quite fresh, after which time it is comparatively useless. Should stress of weather or any unforeseen circumstance prevent the crabber from attending to his pots for three or four days the crabs mostly make their escape. Some eat a way out of the pots by tearing up the ribs; and gabbies or spider-crabs are especially destructive. If the weather is at all favourable at the beginning of the season, the sea is for miles around dotted over with little black-boats from the various villages along the coast, numbers of the men going many miles away from their own village, and into very deep water. This is, of course, much more expensive work than fishing near the shore, much longer straps being necessary; the risk of loss from vessels and storms is infinitely greater; and, of course, the weather allows them to be much less often attended to. The returns from deep-sea pots are, however, much greater. The buyers come round the coast, from Southampton or other ports, in smacks built for the purpose, with wells in them, the sides of which are perforated with holes to let in the sea-water, by which means the crabs and lobsters are kept alive. A male crab which "is measure," that is to say, of full size, eighteen inches across the shell, fetches fourteenpence; if under measure, they are called "jacks," and two go for the price of one; the female crabs, or "lumps," fetch only twopence each. A lobster ought to measure eleven inches from the eyes to the tip of the tail, when spread out to its full length, and it fetches the same price as a crab; but the male and female lobsters are worth the same money; and so likewise with the crayfish. The gigantic lobster shown in one of our Artist's Sketches measured thirty-one inches from claw to claw.

FISH AS FOOD.

Sir Henry Thompson gave to a large audience on Tuesday afternoon, in the Council Room of the Fisheries Exhibition, a lecture on "Fish as Food." After stating what are the chemical compounds and flesh-forming elements of different kinds of food, he said that it was a remarkable fact that fish, although an inhabitant of water, had only about five per cent less of the flesh-forming elements than had animals reared on land. Different kinds of fish are, of course, less nutritious than others, but he places fish as an article of diet very high in the scale in comparison with any other kind of food. In fish there is a combination of all the elements that the human body requires under almost every phase of life, more especially to those who follow sedentary employment. To women, who generally lead a less active life than men, fish is an invaluable article of diet. The popular notion that fish increases the brain power is a complete fallacy. The only action fish had on the brain is to put a man's body into proper relations with the work he has to do. Equally erroneous is it that the aged require greater and stronger nutriment than the young. On the contrary, they require a lighter diet, and fish to the aged is an important article of diet. In every case he recommends a mixed diet. What he most strongly insists upon is that people in every class of life should eat more fish than they do now.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, July 17.

Paris is no longer Paris. The national fête of July 14 converted the city into an immense rendezvous of foreigners and provincials, who arrived by thousands, while the real Parisians hurried away to seaside and mountain. On Thursday and Friday, the eve of the fête, the departing trains were taken by assault; and now in every street, except of course in the ever busy faubourgs, you see closed shutters. The annual Parisian exodus has taken place. The national fête this year was undoubtedly an immense popular manifestation, but now that the novelty has worn off, the Parisians in general seem to pay less heed to it; and, except in the working districts, the display of bunting was comparatively meagre. The official fêtes passed off quite satisfactorily, although the thunderstorm of Thursday tore down quantities of flags and smashed the glass globes intended for the illumination of the Champs Elysées. However, the illuminations, the fireworks at the Trocadéro, the Venetian fête on the Seine, the review of the troops at Longchamps, the gratuitous performances at the theatres, the unveiling of the colossal statue of the Republic on the Place du Château d'Eau, all appear to have passed off without any disagreeable incident, except occasional showers of rain. At the unveiling of the statue of the Republic, no member of the Government was present, it having been found impossible to induce the representative of the Municipal Council to modify certain revolutionary passages in his speech. The threatened manifestation of the Anarchists came to nothing whatever. And so, on the whole, the fête of July 14, 1883, may be considered as having been a complete success. At the present moment, Paris is surrounded by a cordon of peep-shows, circuses, fandangos, and roundabouts, which will continue to occupy the exterior boulevards for the next fortnight.

In the midst of the peaceful manifestations of the tricolour-week several deputies and journalists have been meditating mutual bloodshed. MM. Emmanuel Arène and Simon Bouëe have fought, and the latter has received two wounds. MM. De Cassagnac, Jules Ferry, and Marion have also been talking about fighting, but the negotiations between the seconds have had no sanguinary results.

The illness of the Comte de Chambord has ceased to be a topic of absorbing interest, for it is hardly in the nature of the Parisians to talk about the same subject for more than five days at the outside. Nevertheless, the Duc de Broglie and some of his intriguing friends have conceived the idea of getting up an Orleanist manifestation in the French Academy on the occasion of the election of a successor to Jules Sandeau. The new candidate is M. Edouard Hervé, editor of the *Soleil*, a most brilliant journalist, a faithful Orleanist, and a man who has kept good company, which is no disadvantage in the eyes of the Academy.

A question put yesterday in the Chamber to M. Challemel-Lacour as to the Tamatave incident led to a long statement from that Minister, who stated that the Government had as yet no information on the matter; but he asserted that the moderate and courteous tone of England gave evidence that friendly relations with that country would not be impaired. The Chamber has voted a pension of 25,000 francs to M. Pasteur, in spite of the opposition of some Radical demagogues. The discussion of the conventions with the railway companies is to begin in the Chamber on Monday. This will be the beginning of the end of the Session.—Madame Frary-Grosse, a midwife, who did brilliant service in the Ambulance Corps in 1870-1, has been decorated with the Legion of Honour, a distinction very rarely accorded to women.—The news of the signing of the convention between the British Government and the Suez Canal Company has been received here with general satisfaction, although some of the papers dwell upon the fact that France is outdone as a nation, inasmuch as by the convention England practically annexes Egypt. The Bourse people, however, are highly pleased at the termination of these negotiations, which have so long kept the market in suspense.—Amongst the notable books which we are to have next autumn are a biography of Lamartine by his former secretary, M. Alexandre; a volume on Victor Hugo by the late critic Paul de Saint Victor; a volume of souvenirs, letters and studies of Alexandre Dumas the elder by M. Blaze de Bury; and a volume entitled "Léon Gambetta" by the comedian Coquelin, of the Comédie Française.—Amongst the decorations awarded on the occasion of the national fête may be noticed the cross of Knight of the Legion of Honour awarded to the painter Roll; to the sculptor Jules Dalou, whose work was so much remarked in the Salon this year; and to M. Morice, author of the colossal statue of the Republic whose unveiling was one of the features of Saturday's rejoicings.

T. C.

The British Consul at Madrid has offered a reward of £1000 for conclusive information respecting the fate of Mr. Graham, of whom not the slightest trace has been found.

The Emperor of Germany arrived at Hof Gastein on Tuesday afternoon, and proceeded immediately to Wildbad, Gastein, where he will take a course of baths for the next three weeks. It is stated that the Austrian and German Emperors will meet at Ischl on Aug. 1.

The Duchess of Edinburgh, accompanied by her brother, the Grand Duke Paul, arrived at Berlin from St. Petersburg last Saturday morning, and went on immediately to Coburg, where the Duke of Edinburgh had come from Kissingen to meet her. His Royal Highness has again returned to Kissingen.

The Emperor's tour through Styria, Carniola, and Carinthia was brought to a close by a journey made on Tuesday from Velden to Aussée by way of Taros and Leoben. The Emperor was everywhere most warmly greeted. His Majesty reached Ischl on Tuesday evening.

A great fire is reported from a Hungarian town, in which there appears to have been much loss of life. Eight bodies have been taken from the ruins, and twenty persons are missing, among whom is the Prefect of Police.

His Excellency Musurus Pasha has been instructed by the Sublime Porte to make a formal representation to Lord Granville, to the effect that no change, addition, or modification in the powers conferred upon M. de Lesseps and the Suez Canal Company can be effected without the Sultan's authority.

Presiding on Tuesday at the meeting of the Panama Canal Company, M. de Lesseps alluded incidentally to the Suez Canal question. He said the emotion that had prevailed during the last few days was not warranted. They had negotiated loyally with the British Government for the benefit of commerce and navigation without abandoning any of the advantages which a great Company ought to share with the public that makes the enterprise a success.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, the new Governor-General of Canada, accompanied by the Marchioness and their family, together with a numerous suite, will embark for Canada, by the Allan Royal Mail steamer *Circassian*, on Oct. 14. Lord

and Lady Melgund will precede them by the Sarmatian, sailing on Sept. 27.—Serious floods have occurred in the district of London, Ontario, causing great destruction of life and property. Seventeen persons are known to have been drowned. Great damage is also reported from Tilsonburgh, St. Thomas, Lucan, and other points. Meetings are being organised for the relief of the sufferers.

The Report of the Minister of Agriculture of Canada for the year 1882 has been presented to the Dominion Parliament. There was a large increase in the number of pure-bred cattle imported as compared with previous years, the number being—Cattle 1215, sheep 1124, swine 1122. The exports of stock in 1882 were 62,106 cattle, 311,669 sheep, 20,920 horses. The figures in 1881 were 62,277 cattle, 354,155 sheep, 21,993 horses. It may be mentioned that 16,145 cattle went to the United States, and the remainder came principally to Great Britain. The value of the sheep exported represents about 1,400,000 dols. The export of phosphate of lime has largely increased; the quantity in 1878 was 7301 tons, and in 1882, 17,181 tons. The cost of mining and transportation is stated to be 8 dols. a ton, and the mineral sells readily in Montreal at from 17 dols. to 20 dols. a ton. It principally comes from the Ottawa district, which is attracting the attention of capitalists at the present time. The patents granted in 1882 were 2137, as against 1732 in 1881. Of these 1633 were granted for five years, 26 for ten years, and 187 for fifteen years. The total arrivals in Canada for the year are stated to have been 193,150, of whom 112,458 were bona-fide settlers for Canada. These figures include 12,862 representing the emigration to British Columbia. The total emigration to Manitoba and the North-West for the year is stated to have been from all parts 70,532, of whom 13,325, were from the United States. It is stated that the emigrants in 1882 had money and property with them exceeding 3,000,000 dols., besides a large amount unascertained taken to Manitoba, which it is impossible to approximate. The number of men arriving in Canada via United States ports is returned at 12,793. The agents of the Government report that they had no difficulty in placing all the emigrants that arrived.—The Department of Agriculture for the Province of Manitoba has issued the first of a series of official reports upon agricultural matters, which will be published each year. The returns received show that the prospects for an excellent harvest have never been better; the aggregate yield of cereals will be at least 50 per cent more than in 1882, and the quality 25 per cent better.

A tornado last week wrecked Soldier City, sixty miles west of Leavenworth, Kansas, five persons being killed and fifteen injured. The damage done amounted to 100,000 dols. Several cars were blown from the railway track, and were entirely destroyed.

The Hon. C. W. Hutton, Colonial Treasurer, brought forward his Budget in the House of Assembly, Cape Town, on Wednesday. He estimates the revenue of the colony at £3,250,000, and the expenditure at £3,820,000. Additional taxation is proposed to cover the deficit, including an increase of the duties upon imported beer and tobacco. A great debate on the Basutoland question is proceeding in the Cape Assembly. There are three proposals before the House. The Ministry propose dis-annexation; while Mr. Hofmeyer opposes them, and Mr. Upington advocates the absolute abandonment of the country. Vannekerk, the leader of the Stellaland freebooters, is at Pretoria. He is believed to be negotiating for annexation to the Transvaal. Mapoch is said to have surrendered, agreeing to give up Mamboer.—The Volksraad of the Orange Free State has been closed, and an extraordinary Session will be shortly convened, when the House will be called upon to determine the course of action to be adopted with regard to the Basutoland question. Before separating, the Volksraad adopted a resolution expressing the hope that the Aliwal North Treaty of 1869, by which the British Government guaranteed the Orange Free State against incursions by the Basutos, would be strictly carried out. The Volksraad passed a resolution condemning the English settlement of the Basuto question. Intelligence from Zululand received at Durban states that further engagements have taken place between Zibele, Cetewayo, and Hamu, in all of which Cetewayo was defeated.

Both Houses of the Victorian Parliament have unanimously voted an address to her Majesty the Queen in support of the annexation of, or the establishment of a protectorate over, New Guinea and the other islands in the Pacific, and stating that the colony is prepared to share the expenses entailed by such a policy. Emphatic speeches were also delivered to the same purpose. In consequence of a requisition, influentially signed by all classes, the Mayor of Melbourne has called a meeting in support of the Government proposals.

The Executive Council of Queensland have adopted a Memorandum, which has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, urging the Home Government to reconsider their determination not to sanction the annexation of New Guinea by Queensland, and inviting them to take measures with a view to providing Federal Government for Australia.

A telegram from Simla states that it is currently reported that the Marquis of Ripon has sent a telegram to the Home Government announcing his resignation of the Viceroyalty.—In Wednesday's sitting of the Viceregal Council a bill was introduced providing for local self-government in British Burmah.

A telegram from Shanghai, on Wednesday, states that Li Hung Chang has arrived at Tientsin, and has been again appointed to his former post of Viceroy of the Province of Chi-Li. It is reported that Leu Min Chuan has been appointed to the command of the Chinese forces on the southern frontier. Chang Hu has been ordered to proceed immediately to Liang-Kuan, and Beng Kwo has been summoned to Pekin.

The appointment of Sir Harry Smith Parkes, now her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General to the Mikado of Japan, to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China has been gazetted.

The *Gazette* announces the appointments of the Hon. Francis R. Phunkett to be British Minister in Japan; and of Mr. George F. N. Beresford Annesley, now her Majesty's Consul in Surinam, to be her Majesty's Consul for Madagascar, to reside at Tamatave.

It is reported from Lisbon that Mr. Stanley is about to begin a journey of 1000 miles up the Congo river, with three steamers and a number of native canoes. The agent of the International Society has made such alliances and treaties as will, he believes, checkmate the French explorer, M. de Brazza.

Late on Sunday night the police on duty in Denzil-street, Dublin, frustrated an attempt to set fire to the house recently occupied by James Carey in that locality. Two large pieces of turf, saturated with oil, had been ignited and placed against the door. The woodwork was just burning when the constables came up. The premises are empty.

THE COURT.

The departure of Princess Beatrice for a course of waters at Aix-les-Bains has been the feature of the Court this week. Her Royal Highness came to Buckingham Palace on Tuesday and left on Wednesday for Paris, passing the night at the Hôtel Bristol. The Princess, who travels as Countess of Kent, is sojourning at the Hôtel de l'Europe, Aix-les-Bains.

The Queen's health is favourable, and a day or two since she drove to Bagshot to visit the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice and Princess Elizabeth of Hesse accompanying her. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with their children, have been staying at Windsor Castle, and the Duke and Duchess of Albany, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen and the Prince of Leiningen, have visited her Majesty. The Countess of Kimberley has had an audience of the Queen, who conferred upon her the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, and Lady Dufferin and Lady Helen Blackwood have been received by her Majesty. Divine service was performed, as usual, on Sunday at Frogmore, and in the private chapel of the castle, by the Dean of Windsor, the Queen and the Royal family attending. Of the guests entertained at dinner by her Majesty have been the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, Earl and Countess Spencer, the Earl of Kenmare, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Childers, and Sir Vernon Harcourt. Mrs. Scherlieb has been presented to the Queen. Prince and Princess Christian have joined the Royal circle at dinner. Princess Elizabeth of Hesse has visited the Duke and Duchess of Albany at Claremont, and she also came to town with the Princess of Saxe-Meiningen on her return from Windsor. Frequent inquiries have been made by her Majesty as to the state of the Bishop of Peterborough. The Queen has accepted from Mr. J. Baillie Hamilton a small vocation, designed and manufactured under his direction. Her Majesty has given £100 towards the funds being raised for the relief of the friends and relatives of the victims of the Daphne disaster. Admiral the Hon. Sir J. R. Drummond is to be one of her Majesty's Gentleman Ushers Daily Waiters, in the room of General the Right Hon. Sir W. T. Knollys, deceased.

The Queen has approved the appointment of the Marquis of Lansdowne to be Governor-General of Canada on the retirement from that office of the Marquis of Lorne.

Messrs. Elkington have had the honour of submitting for her Majesty's inspection the gold service of communion plate manufactured by them for the new diocese of Liverpool.

The Prince of Wales returned from Waddesdon Manor last Saturday, and on Monday he left Marlborough House for York to visit the show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at which he took two first prizes for sheep. His Royal Highness, who arrived by the 5.20 p.m. train, was received by Sir George Wombwell and by the Lord Mayor and Corporation. Escorted by a detachment of the 5th Dragoon Guards, he drove with Sir George Wombwell to the Club Chambers; dining with Sir George there, after having visited the gardens of the Philosophical Society, the Yorkshire School for the Blind, and the Deans, and attended a special public service at the Minster. After dinner the Prince was at a soirée in the Yorkshire Fine Art and Industrial Institution, being accompanied through the building by the Archbishop of the diocese. After inspecting the show on Tuesday his Royal Highness visited the bazaar in aid of the blind schools, and went over the Minster, and was entertained by the members of the York Club at dinner. The great event of the week in connection with the York Show and the Royal visit to the city was celebrated on Wednesday, when the Prince of Wales laid the memorial-stone of the new buildings destined to accommodate the Classes of Science, Art, and Literature pursuing studies in Yorkshire. This ceremony was performed in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators, numbering at least 5000, and as it was conducted with full Masonic honours, additional interest was taken in the proceedings. His Royal Highness started on his return to London early in the afternoon. The Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen left Marlborough House for Germany on Tuesday. The Princess of Wales and the Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen dined with Earl and Countess Granville at their residence in Carlton House-terrace. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess, with other members of the Royal family, were at the evening fête at the International Fisheries Exhibition, in which they, with other members of the Royal family, took an active part, the Princess presiding at a flower-stall. The Princess has contributed £50 to Princess Frederica's Convalescent Home.

Princess Christian took charge of a stall at the sale of art needlework in connection with the South Kensington School of Art Needlework at the Mansion House.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught went to Dover last Saturday, and opened a new Townhall, municipal buildings, and a public park, in which her Royal Highness planted a tree with a silver spade presented by the ladies of Dover. The Duchess pinned the champion's badge on the Queen's Prizeman, Sergeant Mackay, 1st Sutherland Rifles, at Wimbledon, on Tuesday. It was announced by the Mayor of Norwich on Tuesday that the Duke and Duchess will visit that city on Aug. 20, for the purpose of opening the new buildings of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess, have arrived at the Grand Duchess's residence in the Ambassadors' Court, St. James's Palace.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck, with their eldest daughter, were at the entertainment given by the Royal Horse Guards Minstrels at Kensington Townhall in aid of the fund to provide a new organ for the Garrison Church at Windsor. On Monday the Duchess opened a new gymnasium at the Camden School for Girls, Prince of Wales-road, and distributed the prizes; she also gave away the prizes at the North London Collegiate School for Girls, Sandall-road.

M. Waddington has been appointed French Ambassador to London, M. Tissot having been compelled by ill-health to resign the post. A portrait of M. Waddington was published in this journal on June 22, 1878, on the occasion of the Berlin Conference. The new Ambassador, though a naturalised Frenchman, is English both by birth and education.

The Columbia Market was reopened on Tuesday morning for the sale of fish wholesale and retail—according to the intention of its founder, Baroness Burdett-Coutts. The buildings were completed in 1869, costing upwards of £200,000; but the market experiment, as then planned, collapsed after a few months' trial. Into the present scheme the Billingsgate interest is not permitted to enter. Large daily supplies direct from Grimsby, Hull, Lowestoft, and other ports are guaranteed; and Mr. Burdett-Coutts, who is anxious to demonstrate that fish can be sold cheap, has arranged with a large smackowner at Grimsby to co-operate. This gentleman has been appointed official salesman. From the quantity sold during the day and the arrangements which have been made to maintain supplies, there appears to be every probability that it will now prove a success.

THE CHURCH.

Dr. Sandford, the newly-appointed Bishop of Tasmania, sailed from Plymouth for his diocese on Saturday last.

The Duke of Westminster has given a piece of ground as a site on which a new vicarage for St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, may be built.

Lord Penzance will deliver judgment to-day (Saturday) in the case of "Martin v. Mackonochie," in his room at the House of Lords.

The parish church at Great Grimsby has recently been restored, and will, it is anticipated, be opened at the end of this month by the Bishop of Lincoln.

We learn that the English church which has been destroyed at Tamatave is the property of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

The ceremony of presenting the new pulpit, which has been erected in St. Alban's Abbey at the cost of the Free-masons of the county, took place on Monday.

The annual sermon in aid of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation was preached on Sunday morning at St. Helen's Church, Bishopsgate, by Canon Barry, before the Lord Mayor and Sheriff's and a large congregation.

A garden fête in aid of the parish funds was held, by permission of Mr. MacGeagh, J.P., in the beautiful grounds of Coombe House, Coombe Hill, Surrey, last Saturday afternoon, under Royal and distinguished patronage.

The Company appointed for the Revision of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament finished their eighty-first session yesterday week in the Chapter Library, Westminster. The company finished their final review of the Pentateuch.

The Bishop of Lincoln has addressed a letter to the Archdeacons and Rural Deans of his diocese stating that, having attained his seventy-sixth year, he scarcely feels justified in retaining his office, the duties of which he is not able adequately to discharge.

The Local Tait Memorial Committee have decided at a meeting, presided over by the Dean of Canterbury, to adopt the plans of Mr. Scott, and to place four sedilia on either side of the cathedral altar, with a canopied sedile for the Archbishop.

It has been resolved to erect a window in Portsmouth Dockyard church to the memory of Admiral M'Crea, who died while superintendent.—A Munich window, by Messrs. Mayer and Co., has been placed in Etchingham church, Sussex, "in memory of Amy Gertrude Russell, Oct. 12, 1882."

Last Saturday morning the Archbishop of Canterbury visited Riverhead, near Sevenoaks railway station, and consecrated a handsome chancel for the parish church of St. Mary the Virgin there. This was his Grace's first consecration in the diocese of Canterbury.

In commemoration of the twenty-first anniversary of the opening of the college belonging to the Drapers' Company, the head master, the Rev. W. H. Richmond, M.A., was on Tuesday presented with a silver tea and breakfast service and an illuminated address, Mrs. Richmond at the same time receiving a gold bracelet.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided on Tuesday at a Diocesan Conference, held at Lambeth Palace. He dwelt upon the importance of making resolute efforts to assist the Board schools, as well as to improve the Church schools in respect to the ability of the pupil teachers to communicate religious instruction.

The Sunday-scholars of St. Pancras parish church, numbering about 2500, were invited by Mr. Blundell Maple, of Tottenham-court-road, to spend a day at his park, Chilversbury, St. Albans. The Vicar of St. Pancras, Canon Spence, accepted the invitation for 1500 of his scholars. All kinds of amusements were provided by Mr. and Mrs. Maple for their guests, and handsome prizes were given to the successful athletes in the various games. A long string of waggons was impressed into the service from all the country side to take the tired young ones back to the railway station, two special trains carrying them back to St. Pancras.

A choral festival was held in Canterbury Cathedral on Monday, in connection with the Choir Benevolent Fund. The choir was composed of members of the choirs of her Majesty's Chapels Royal, St. Paul's, Rochester and Canterbury Cathedrals, Westminster Abbey, Eton College, and St. George's Royal Chapel, Windsor. Archdeacon Farrar preached in advocacy of the claims of the fund. The service was attended by the Mayor and Corporation of the city, in state, and there was a very crowded attendance of the general public, both in the choir and the transepts. A concert was given in the evening at the Music-Hall in aid of the object.

The annual meeting of the Incorporated Free and Open Church Association was held at 33, Southampton-street, Strand, on the 12th inst., Earl Nelson presiding. In the report of the Council, which was unanimously adopted, the complicated nature and number of the Church Building Acts are strongly condemned as an undoubted hindrance to Church extension, and it is urged that they should all be repealed, and a clear and simple enactment substituted. Among other matters, the report includes a suggestion that Convocation should recommend the appointment of a Finance Committee in every parish to co-operate with the Vicar and churchwardens in financial matters.

A new departure has lately been taken with reference to the supply of schools for the upper and middle classes on a Church of England basis, under the sanction and patronage of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York. The majority of the Bishops have given their names as members of the provisional committee. A full meeting of the provisional committee was held last week, when the memorandum and articles of association of the proposed Church Schools Company, Limited, for boys and girls, with a capital of £100,000, was adopted. A public meeting is announced to be held, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Willis's Rooms, London, on Friday, July 20, for the purpose of furthering this fresh educational movement.

An evening fête, in aid of the funds for the erection of an English church at Berlin, to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of the Princess Royal with the Crown Prince of Germany and of Prussia, was held at the Fisheries Exhibition on Wednesday evening, under the special patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who, with the following members of the Royal family, took part in the proceedings—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Albany, the Duke of Cambridge and the Duchess of Teck. The Committee included the names of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, Lady Dufferin, Lord and Lady Ampthill, Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., Mr. A. B. Mitford, C.B., and Sir Philip Cumlife-Owen, honorary secretary. The grounds were illuminated by electric and coloured lights, and various amusements were provided, including four bands, Lady Dufferin's fishing pond, a Chinese tea party, a theatre, and Richardson's show. The fete began at nine p.m.

BENEVOLENCE AND SELF-HELP.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided on Monday at a meeting of the committee of the Dalrymple Inebriate Home, held at his Lordship's residence. An account was given of the house and land which have been purchased by the committee, and an appeal was made for funds to complete the purchase and furnish the building.

The fifth annual fête and sports in aid of the funds of the Railway Servants' Orphanage was held on Monday at Lilliebridge, and was largely attended. On the conclusion of a long series of athletic contests, the prizes were distributed to the winners by Lady Borthwick. The orphanage is now united with the Railway Benevolent Institution, and was enlarged last year so as to provide accommodation for 300 children. There are at present only sufficient beds for half that number, the committee not having sufficient funds to provide for the full number.

The Earl of Shaftesbury opened a bazaar at the Board Schools, Beckenham, on Wednesday, to raise a fund for rebuilding Miss Marsh's Convalescent Hospital at Blackrock, Brighton. The present building, which is only rented, could not be put into serviceable repair without a much larger expenditure than it is worth. It is therefore proposed to rebuild it on a new site, and to enlarge it, if possible, as there have been often as many as fifty to sixty invalids waiting for their turn of admission. The bazaar was continued on Thursday. Contributions in aid of this excellent cause may be sent to Miss Phillips, The Abbey, Beckenham, Kent.

On Tuesday the annual meeting of the Wellesley Training-Ship was held on board that vessel, in Shields Harbour, under the presidency of the Bishop of Newcastle, who in his opening address referred to the great value of such institutions in the way of reforming and training youths and fitting them for the battle of life, successful instances of which were already known. The report showed that there were in residence 311 boys, who had been sent from different parts of the country, and were receiving a good sound practical education.

Mr. J. H. Puleston, M.P., presided on Tuesday at the ninth annual meeting of the Charity Voting Reform Association, held at the offices, 30, Charing-cross, and said he was pleased to find that all connected with the society were doing their utmost to protest against the abuses of the voting system. He felt so strongly on the subject that in future he should decline to subscribe to any institution in which the voting system prevailed, and he hoped they would all follow his example. It was a matter of congratulation to find that within the past twelve months the principles of the association had been adopted by six institutions, which had found that abolishing the voting system was beneficial instead of injurious.

The annual concert of the Royal Normal College and School for the Blind (at Upper Norwood) took place at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday, when the proceedings included the distribution of prizes and an address by Mr. Bright.

A concert, under the immediate patronage of the Duchess of Teck and the Duchess of Westminster, took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening in aid of the funds of the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, Charing-cross.

An entertainment was given, at 10, Downing-street, on Thursday, on behalf of Mrs. Gladstone's Convalescent Home. The programme consisted of Miss Jennie Young's concert-lecture on Longfellow.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to Redhill for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of the new schools of the Royal Asylum of St. Anne has been postponed until next May. A contract for the building has been accepted for £35,000, and the work will be commenced forthwith.

The London Corporation are about to submit to the High Court of Chancery a scheme for dealing with a large sum of money—upwards of £20,000—bequeathed to them for educational and charitable purposes by the late Mr. W. Ward, of The Lawn, Brixton-hill.

Seventy-two little girls from Dr. Barnardo's Village Home left the Euston Station on the 11th inst. for Liverpool, where they embarked on board the Sardinian for Quebec. This makes the fourth party Dr. Barnardo has sent out within the last eleven months, being a total of 300 children sent to the various colonies.

The annual meeting of the International Arbitration and Peace Association was held last week. The Earl of Shaftesbury, who presided, advised the members to go on tutoring public opinion, as it was public opinion upon which they relied for success. Mr. Illingworth, M.P., Sir George Campbell, M.P., and others also addressed the meeting.

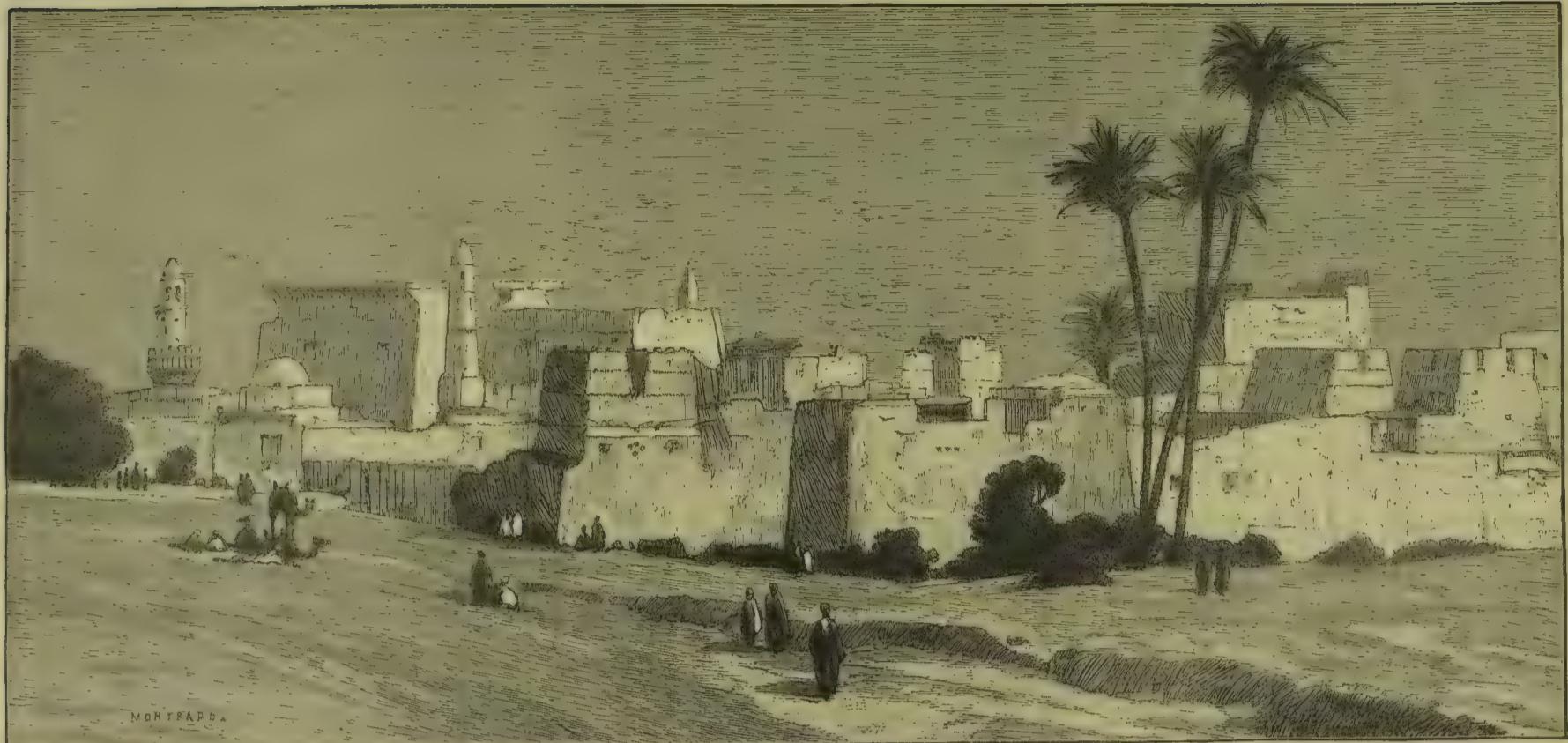
On Saturday last the annual summer fête of the patients of the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch, took place in the grounds of that institution. Sir William Wyatt, J.P., and most of the members of the asylum committee were present, and there were between two and three thousand visitors, who participated in the amusements with the patients.

A committee of the governors of the Seamen's Hospital (late Dreadnought) was held last week at 39, Fenchurch-street. The secretary reported that he had, in accordance with instructions, negotiated a loan of £1000 from the society's bankers, Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., in order to meet the accounts of the past quarter. The number of both inpatients at Greenwich and out-patients at the dispensary, Wells-street, London Docks, is steadily increasing.

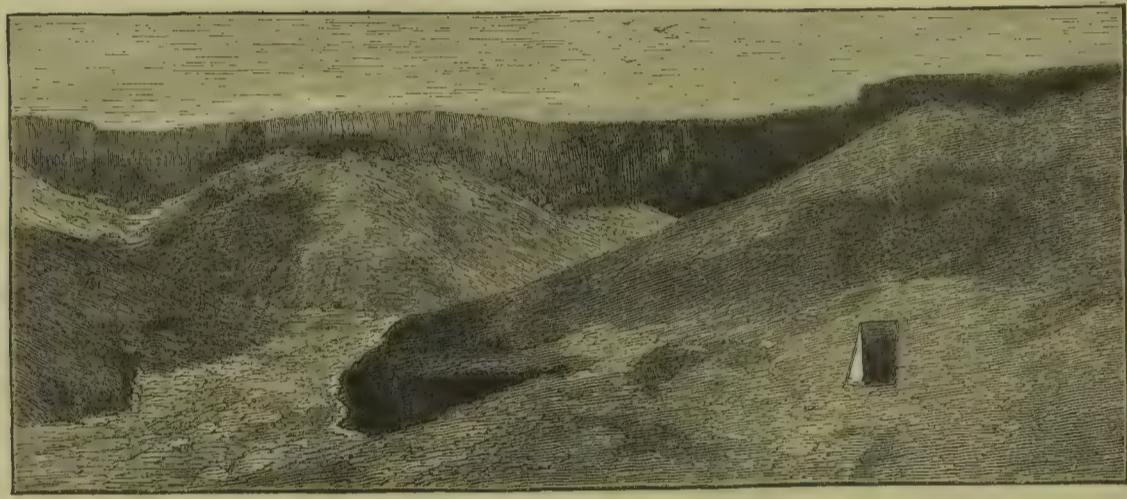
The annual meeting of the Governors of the Princess Frederica's Convalescent Home has been held at 9, Grosvenor-square, the residence of Sir Samuel Wilson. Owing to the absence of the Duke of Albany, the chair was taken by the Hon. Alan Egerton, M.P. It was announced that the Princess of Wales has contributed £50 to the funds of the charity; and that the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Albany, and Princess Mary the Duchess of Teck had consented to become patrons of the Home. Annual subscriptions are greatly needed to enable the Home to carry out its objects.

Lord Brabazon writes as follows regarding the Girls' Friendly Society:—"It is very generally acknowledged that young women visiting our large towns, and especially London, to seek for employment in houses of business are exposed to great moral dangers, owing to the difficulty of obtaining cheap, and at the same time respectable, lodgings. To meet this need the Girls' Friendly Society has established thirty-five homes or 'lodges,' as they are called, making up altogether some 250 beds, where young women of good character can board and lodge. Of these ten are in London, one in Edinburgh, one in Dublin, and one in Boston, United States. On behalf of the thirty-two situated in England, I venture through your columns to ask for pecuniary support, which is very much needed at this moment, as the central funds can only show a balance of £1 14s. 3d. Every effort is made to make these houses self-supporting, and the rules for inmates are as few and simple as is consistent with the maintenance of order and with the comfort of the lodgers." Subscriptions may be sent to Lord Brabazon, care of Secretary, "G. F. S.," Central Office, 3 Victoria-mansion, Victoria-street, S.W.

Temples of Luxor (Thebes).

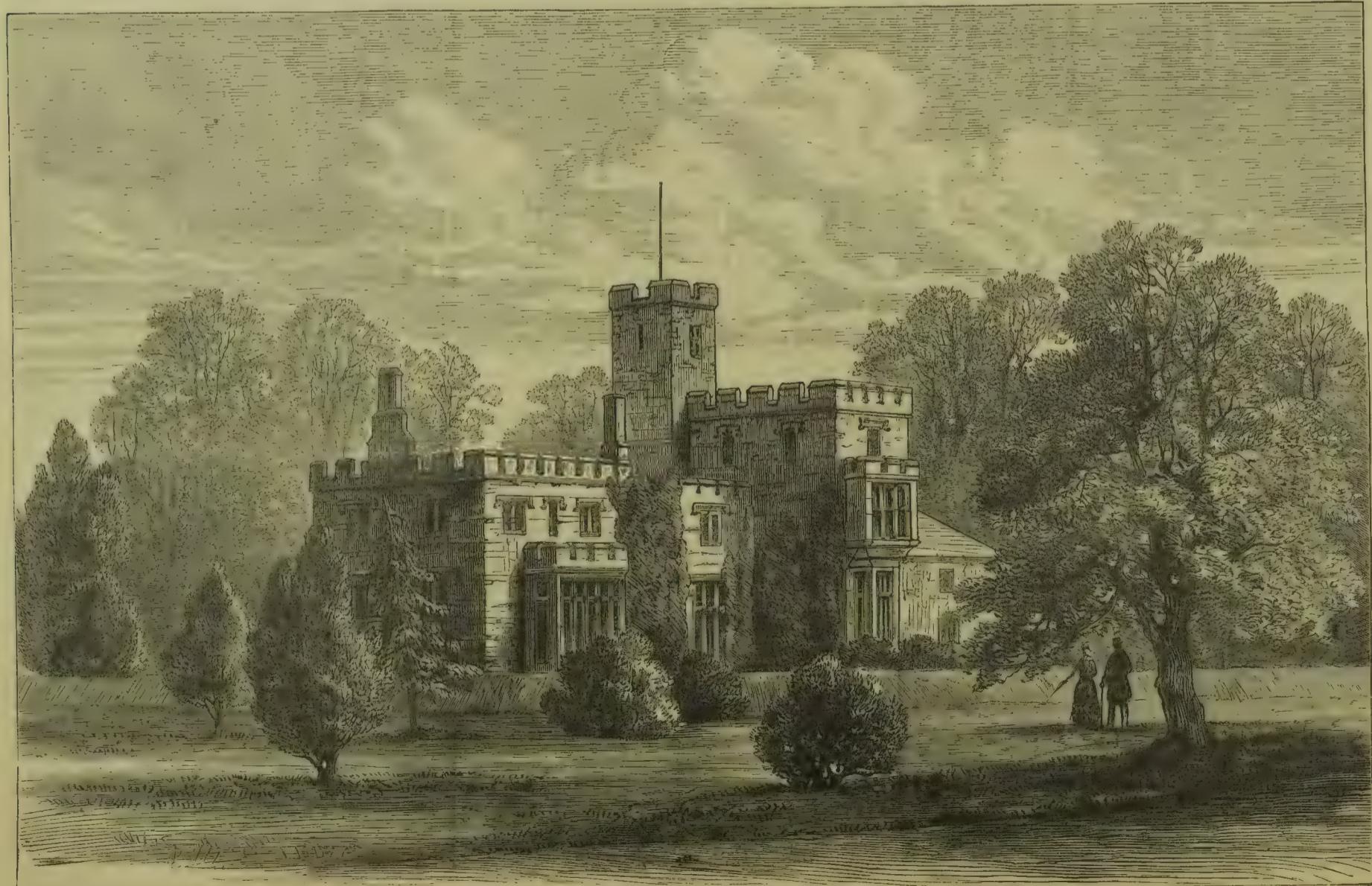


Tomb of a Sheikh.



Valley of the Tombs of the Kings (Thebes).

SKETCHES IN EGYPT: THE RUINS OF THEBES.



BENWELL TOWER, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, THE RESIDENCE OF THE BISHOP OF NEWCASTLE.



HOME FOR ORPHAN BOYS AT SWANLEY,
OPENED BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

NEW TOWNHALL, DOVER

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited Dover on Saturday, to open the new public park on the Castle Hill, and in the next place to open the new Townhall, of which we give an illustration, a handsome structure which has been added to the Maison Dieu in the High-street. The Maison Dieu itself is rich in historical associations reaching to the time of Hubert de Burgh and the Crusades, when thousands of knights and pilgrims took farewell of England at Dover on their way to the Holy Land. Since the time of Henry VIII. its existence has been a chequered one; once a brewery, again a repository for naval stores, and finally a prison. The old hall has been preserved, but on the site of the prison the handsome municipal buildings which on Saturday were declared open have been erected. The leading inhabitants of Dover were invited by the Mayor, Mr. Dickeson, to assist at the ceremony, and they assembled in the Maison Dieu to meet their Royal Highnesses. A luncheon was afterwards given by the Mayor in the Townhall to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with Earl and Countess Granville, Lord and Lady Sydney, General Newdigate and his staff, Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., and four hundred other ladies and gentlemen.

THE WESTMINSTER TOWNSHALL.

This building has been erected in Caxton-street and Palmer's-street, Westminster, for the accommodation of the United Vestries and Board of Works of the Parishes of St. Margaret and St. John. The cost of its erection was defrayed from part of the proceeds of the sale of the Marloes-road Workhouse. The Townhall was opened on Thursday, by the High Steward of Westminster, his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch; the foundation-stone having been laid by Baroness Burdett-Coutts, on March 29, last year. The architects of this building are Messrs. Lee and Smith, of Queen Victoria-street, City. It is designed in the Renaissance style, the fronts being decorated with cornices, pilasters, string-courses richly moulded, panels containing medallion portraits of famous Englishmen, and figures of Peace and Plenty in the spandrels above the principal entrance in Caxton-street, which has also carved figures of St. Margaret and St. John, and of the Queen and the Prince of Wales. The interior contains offices for the clerk, the surveyor, the rate-collectors, and others; a handsome public hall, 80 ft. by 41 ft. and 40 ft. high, with a circular end and a gallery all round, lighted by stained-glass windows; and the Vestry-Hall, which is 55 ft. by 40 ft. and

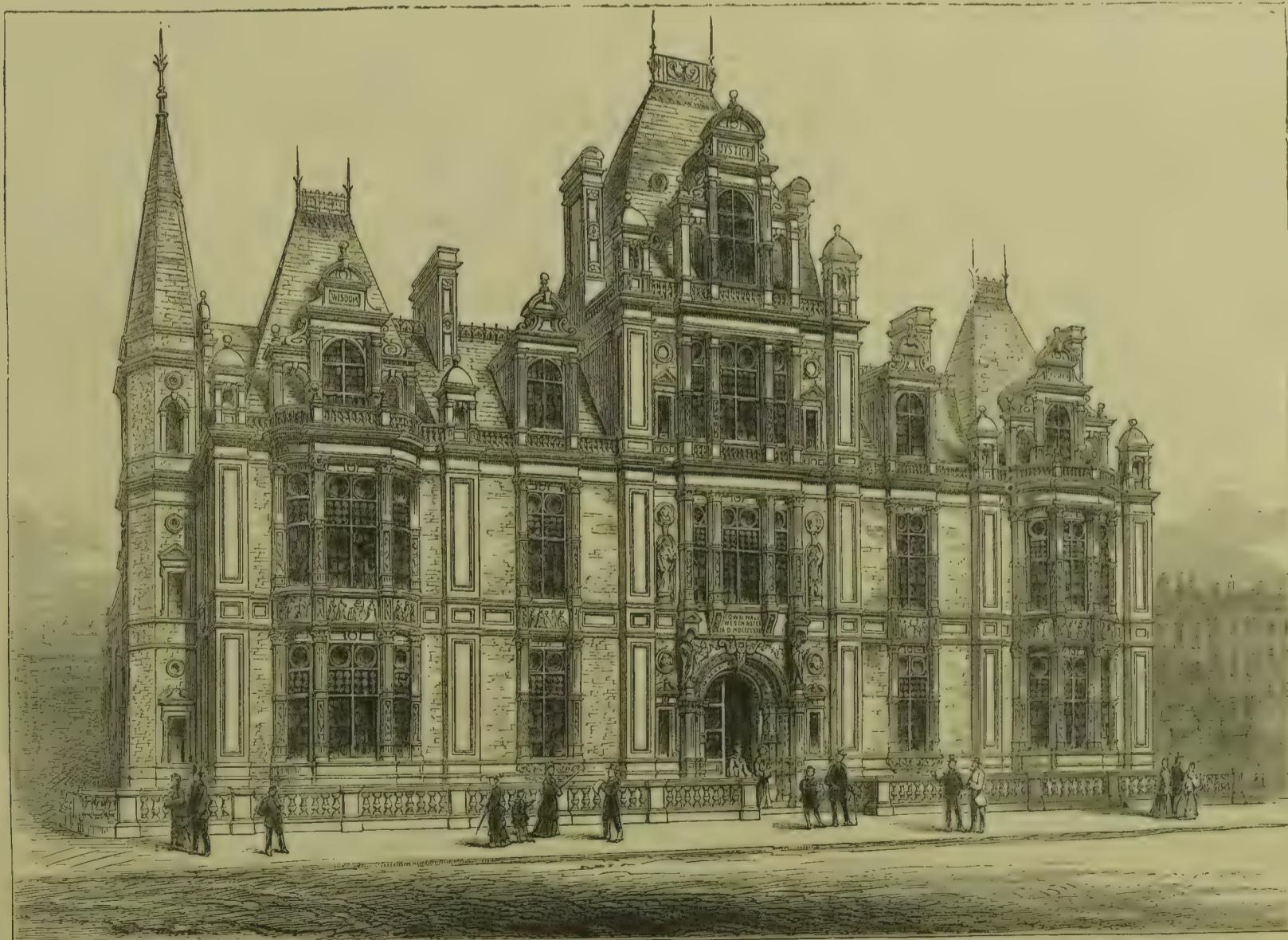


TOWNSHALL OF DOVER,
OPENED BY THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

25 ft. high, with stained-glass windows, the designs of which represent notable scenes in the history of Westminster. The cost of the Townhall has been about £30,000; the builders were Messrs. W. and D. M'Gregor, of Edinburgh.

THE SWANLEY HOMES FOR LITTLE BOYS.

We present an illustration of the new buildings at Swanley, a junction station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, near Farningham, which have been erected, in connection with those at Farningham, for the reception of Orphan and Fatherless Boys. The opening of the Swanley Homes on Friday, by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, will be described in our next publication, when further details of their plans, and of the progress of this interesting charitable institution may be supplied. The Earl of Aberdeen, the chairman of the committee, was to receive their Royal Highnesses at five in the afternoon. Three hundred boys from the Farningham Cottage Homes would sing appropriate hymns. The Archbishop of Canterbury would offer prayer for a blessing on the Homes and the inmates; and a memorial-tree would be planted by the Princess of Wales.



WESTMINSTER TOWNSHALL, OPENED BY THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, HIGH STEWARD.

WIMBLEDON.

Our Volunteers have had to face the customary showers at the targets. Heavy showers delayed the shooting to some extent at Wimbledon on Saturday last, but the match between the Lords and Commons was shot, the victory falling this year to the Commons team, who made 361 against 351 scored by the Lords. The silver medal for the first stage of the Queen's Prize was won by Captain Young, 2nd Renfrew, with a score of 183, nine points higher than the winning score of last year; and all the shooting for the Sixty places was better than that of 1882. Sergeant Lawrence, 1st Dumbarton, won the Prince of Wales's Prize, having first tied at 80 points with Sergeant Carder, 1st Notts. The fresh competition necessitated by several "ties" in the St. George's contest was won by Private Wilson (13th Middlesex), who takes the vase, gold jewel, and £30.

On Sunday morning there was the usual Church parade, which was well attended. A drum-head service was held under the large Umbrella Tent, and Archdeacon Farrar preached the sermon. His text was II. Timothy, chapter 2, verse 1, "A good soldier of Jesus Christ," and in the course of a brief but eloquent address the preacher glanced at the history of the Volunteer movement, which he said had flourished and was still flourishing more prosperously than ever, notwithstanding the prophecies of cynics and the disparagement of certain critics. Though, as Napoleon had said, England was "a nation of shopkeepers," still, when occasion needed, the country could turn out an army of soldiers as good as those who had won Waterloo, and could support them with another army of well-trained citizen soldiers.

On Monday the National Challenge Trophy (weapon; the Martini-Henry) was won for the third time in succession by the Scotch twenty, under the captaincy of Colonel Wilson. The winning score was 1805, or 52 points above the victorious score made by the same twenty last year, when the match was shot in Scotland. The English twenty lost on Monday by 36 points, their aggregate score being 1769, 35 points less than they made last year. The Irish twenty put together 1696; the Welsh team (which made its first appearance in the field), 1689. The Scotch team led from the first range. Among the Scotchmen, Rae made 97 and Mitchell 96. In the English team Rosenthal and Lowe each scored 97. The highest individual score in the Irish twenty is Colonel Farrell's 93; and among the Welshmen Giles was the highest scorer, making 94. The rough averages of points per man were—in the Scotch team, 90·25; in the English, 88·25; in the Irish, 84·10; and in the Welsh, 84. The Mullens prize for squads firing at moving targets was won by the 1st Berkshire Regiment team with 52 hits. Last year 35 hits was the successful score. In the Field Memorial competition, confined to present or past members of the National twenties, Sergeant Pullman, 2nd Middlesex, carried off the prize with 43 points, after having tied with Hobbs, Geddes, Kydd, and Smythe. Private M'Vittie took the Wills' with the highest possible score, and the Kirkman went to Private Caldwell, 15th Renfrew, with 34, the Silver Medallist of the year coming second with 32 points.

The Queen's Prize was won on Tuesday by Sergeant Mackay, 1st Sutherland, with a score of 79 points in twenty shots at the two ranges of 800 and 900 yards. Captain Young, the silver medallist, was next with a total of 78. Private M'Vittie, a well-known marksman, made 77.

At the commencement of Tuesday's shooting attention was naturally directed principally to the doings of the well-known shots and of those who had taken prominent places in the competitions of the year. Captain Young, of Renfrew, who has gained the Silver Medal at this meeting, led off with a bull's-eye, then made an inner, and followed this with three bulls, an inner, two bulls, an inner, and a magpie, thus running up the handsome score of 45 out of a possible 50 with the ten shots allowed at each of the long ranges now in the Second Stage of this competition. Private Warwick, of the 1st Berks, who stood second in the Sixty, got magpies with his first three shots, and, making but three bulls, he went back with only 38 points. Private M'Vittie, a proved marksman, who has won a place in the Sixty this year for the seventh time, though he has never succeeded in taking either a gold or silver medal in the competition for the Queen's, began with a bull's-eye, followed it with another, and ended by making 43 points at this range. Sergeant Mackay, of the 1st Sutherland Rifle Volunteers, the winner of the Queen's Prize, beginning with inners, which he varied with an occasional bull's-eye, ran up exactly the same score at this distance. Sergeant Palmer, of Warwick, Sergeant Sage, of the 1st Tower Hamlet, and Corporal Scott each succeeded in making 41, or more than an average of inners. As the firing at the 900 yards began, there was a sharp shower, the first of several which fell while the competition was being finished, evidently, as the scores soon showed, severely trying the skill of the men and causing many to fall off in their scoring who had previously done well. Under the new regulations, made with a view to keep the shooting within a distance at which the Martini-Henry may be depended on, the firing at the 900 yards finishes the competition; and at this range there had assembled a large number of spectators, who, notwithstanding the rain, which at times fell fast, stood their ground to the end. It was here, within a temporary inclosure, that their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by Earl Brownlow, head of the Executive at Wimbledon, the Countess Brownlow, and a party of distinguished visitors watched the finish of the contest. The men in whose hands the game was happened to have been squabbled near together a little to the right of the Royal inclosure, and about the firing points at which they were gathered, people crowded as other competitors finished their firing, or it became clear that their chances of success were gone. Captain M'Nabb made the fine score of 42, the highest at this range, but he had brought back no more than 34 points from the 800 yards range, and it was certain that he could not win. Sergeant Mackay had finished with the score of 79 points; Captain Young, of Renfrew, though starting and finishing with a bull's-eye, had only added 33 to his 45 points; and the contest was to be fought out between Private M'Vittie and Sergeant Mackay. It was the lot of the Dumfries man to be the last left to fire, and there was an unbroken silence as he lay down to shoot, followed by a murmur of expectation when he coolly rose on his knees and took a long steady look, first at the target, and then at the flags which were fluttering momentarily in different directions. When he had in a cool, leisurely manner stretched himself face downwards, and not in the back position, at full length on the shooting mat, he was not long in getting his aim, and the crack of his rifle ended the contest for the Queen's Prize, of 1883 and his own chances of gaining the prize, for his shot was an outer, and he had fallen two short of Sergeant Mackay's score. Had he made an inner with his last shot he would have tied with Sergeant Mackay, and as his total score for the shooting in the first stage of the competition was higher than Mackay's he would have been declared the winner. As soon as a verification of the scores by the range officer left

no doubt as to Mackay being the winner, he received the congratulations of the distinguished persons at the firing-point, and then he was seized by a knot of stout London Scotsmen, who were in waiting with a comfortable chair which an old Volunteer of the London Rifle Brigade, named Wainwright, had presented to the National Rifle Association to be used henceforth for carrying the victors in this great annual contest, instead of being, as heretofore, hustled along on men's shoulders. Mackay was promptly installed and hoisted, and, surrounded by a cheering throng, was carried to the Inclosure in front of the offices of the Association. Here the trigger of his rifle was tested, and, that being found of regulation pull, the badge of victory was pinned to his breast by the fair hands of the Duchess of Connaught; the Duke of Cambridge shook hands with him, followed by Earl Brownlow and other members of the Council; and then he was again grappled by the London Scottish, reinstated, hoisted, and, preceded by the band of the Victorias playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes," he was borne off through the bazaar to the camp of the London Scottish.

The winner, who is thirty-one years of age, is a farmer residing at Dornoch, in Sutherlandshire, his corps being commanded by the Marquis of Stafford. This is the fifth time he has been to Wimbledon, where he tied for a place in the Sixty in 1880, but did not get in. He has proved his steady shooting by generally taking an aggregate prize. He holds the National Rifle Association bronze medal for his county, has a considerable local reputation as a steady shot, and was successful at the last meeting of the Edinburgh Rifle Association. He shoots in the prone position, and is notably quick in getting his aim. In the morning he fired for the Martini-Henry Wimbledon Cup, making 43 points for ten rounds, at 600 yards.

In several other competitions on Tuesday high scores were recorded. Sir Henry Halford, Lieutenant Whitehead, and Quartermaster Arrowsmith made ten successive bull's-eyes. The tie for the Frodsham was won by Dunbar; and in that for the Henry, Gibbs, of Bristol, walked over in the absence of Sergeant Hargreaves, who apparently prepared to let the first prize go by default. The Public Schools Veterans' Match was won by Cheltenham, with a total of 184 points.

The Kolapole Cup has been won by the home team. The scores were:—Mother Country, 698; Canada, 679; Jersey, 638; Guernsey, 621; India, 414. The team from India was, unfortunately, obliged to shoot with one man short, and consequently had no chance. The names of the home team were:—Private Caldwell, 1st Renfrew; Captain Young, 2nd Renfrew; Private Rae, 1st Stirling; Sergeant Ingram, 3rd Lanark; Sergeant Pullman, 2nd Middlesex; Colour-Sergeant Gilbert, 3rd Middlesex; Private Rosenthal, H.A.C.; and Sergeant Hobbiss, 2nd Middlesex.

In the Grand Aggregate Prize List the chief prize winners are:—Gold Brooch and £25, Private Paterson, 2nd Renfrew, 316; Silver Brooch and £20, Sergeant Dods, 1st Berwick, 309; Brooch and £15, Lieutenant Gibson, 1st Aberdeen, 306; Brooch and £10, Colour-Sergeant Mackenzie, 1st Stirling, 306; ditto, Lieutenant Thompson, Canada, 306.

SKETCHES IN EGYPT: THEBES.

The architectural wonders of Karnak and Luxor, part of the ancient city of Thebes, the capital of the mighty Kings of Egypt three thousand years ago, have often been described. The greater is Karnak, a collection of temples grouped around a chief temple, built at the epoch of the eighteenth to the twentieth dynasties of the Pharaohs, when Egyptian art was at its highest perfection. The largest temple has a propylon 360 ft. wide, giving access to an open court, 329 ft. by 275 ft., with columns on each side and a double row of columns in the middle; through which the grand hall is entered, 170 ft. wide and 329 ft. long, its roof formerly supported by 131 columns, 62 ft. high and 12 ft. thick, having a very grand effect. This temple was erected by Seti I. and his son Ramses II., of the nineteenth dynasty, conquerors of the Hittites, of the Armenians, of Syria and great part of Arabia, as displayed in the sculptures of battle scenes on the walls. The grand entrance to Karnak faces the Nile; in another direction extends the avenue of sphinxes which connects it with Luxor, or El-Uksur, a secondary precinct of temples, with a village of huts adjacent, and with a Mohammedan mosque in its great court. The obelisk in the Place de la Concorde at Paris was brought from Luxor, and the companion obelisk stands alone on its original site. In the valley on the opposite side of the Nile are the grotto-sepulchres of Raunses III. and other Kings of his dynasty; but the natives of Egypt at this day, as might be expected, regard with much more veneration the tomb of a Sheikh, or of a famous Mussulman saint. The tombs of the Kings are decorated with marvellous paintings of religious subjects, the designs of which, half grotesque, half mystical, like the scenes of Dante's "Inferno," afford a very curious study. The sculptured alabaster sarcophagus in the Soane Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields, was brought from one of these tombs. On the same side of the Nile, the western bank, opposite Luxor and Karnak, are the two colossal statues of Amenophis III., one of which, called by Greeks the statue of Memnon, was made by a cunning trick to utter, as it seemed, a musical sound at the moment of sunrise. The Temple of Medinet Abou is at a short distance, and there are many other remains of stately edifices. All these belonged to the Royal City of Thebes, which extended for miles on both sides of the river, and which was pre-eminent in magnificence in the ancient world. It was destroyed by the Persian conqueror, Cambyses, in the sixth century before the Christian era. We may refer to Mr. Stanley Lane Poole's excellent little book on "Egypt," in the "Foreign Countries" series of Messrs. Sampson Low's publications, for a concise account of the ruins of Thebes.

BENWELL TOWER, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

The creation of the new Bishopric of Newcastle, out of part of the diocese of Durham, made it requisite to provide a suitable residence, as well as a sufficient income, for the prelate who should hold this important charge. While the Committee of the Newcastle Bishopric Fund were occupied with the pecuniary endowment, it was announced that Mr. John William Pease, of Pendower, Newcastle-on-Tyne, had given the mansion, known as Benwell Tower, to serve as the palace of the new See. For this purpose it appears to be admirably suited, as it stands at a convenient distance of two miles from Newcastle. The munificent gift, valued at £12,000, derives a peculiar fitness from the circumstance that Benwell Tower stands on the site of an old Border tower which formed at one time the summer residence of the Priors of Tynemouth. The present mansion was built about fifty years ago. It is not a little remarkable that the Church should thus become repossessed of Benwell Tower through the generosity of one who does not belong to her communion. Mr. Pease is, like the rest of his family, a member of the Society of Friends. Our View of Benwell Tower is from a drawing by Mrs. Edwin Sandys, of Whickham Rectory, Gateshead.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

The presentation of the freedom of the city of Edinburgh to Lord Rosebery takes place this (Saturday) afternoon.

Mr. George Taylor has been chosen a common councilman for Bishopsgate, in the place of the late Mr. Henry Woods.

Speech-day at Christ's Hospital has been fixed for Wednesday next. The prizes will be distributed by the Lord Mayor.

The Earl of Yarborough has decided to make a reduction of 15 per cent in his farm rents in North Lancashire for the current year.

Professor Sidney Colvin has been appointed to succeed Mr. Reid as Keeper of the Department of Prints and Drawings at the British Museum.

Strawberry Hill has been sold at last, the purchaser being Baron H. de Stern, who intends to reside in the historic house and to preserve the estate intact.

The Lady Mayoress resumed her weekly receptions at the Mansion House on Tuesday, from three o'clock to five, and will continue them every Tuesday up to and including Aug. 7.

The ship "Dharwar," of 1300 tons, chartered by Sir Saul Samuel, Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on the 15th inst., with 413 emigrants.

Sir Frederick Leighton has resigned the command of the Artists Corps of Volunteers; and Major R. W. Edis, after energetic performance of duty in all the grades from the ranks upwards, has succeeded him in the colonelcy of this regiment.

Professor Blackie has accepted the nomination of the Edinburgh University Independent Association for the Lord Rectorship, in succession to Lord Rosebery. The Liberal nominee is Mr. Trevelyan, M.P.

The picture by Princess Louise, which was delayed in transmission from Canada, has arrived, and has been added to the exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery. The subject is "The Cockswain on board her Majesty's ship Comus," a characteristic type of the English sailor.

Last Saturday the two Worshipful Companies of Merchant Taylors and Skinners dined together for the four-hundredth annual occasion, it being their custom to entertain each other annually, in turn, since they settled their differences in 1184. The Merchant Taylors' Company were the entertainers this year.

An entrance exhibition of 80 guineas a year for three years, offered by the Clothworkers' Company in connection with the entrance examination of Girton College, Cambridge, recently held in London and Edinburgh, has been awarded to Miss H. E. Macklin, of Bedford College, London.

At Bedford on Tuesday evening a young man named Vere, who had just entered the Army, and had been gazetted for foreign service, while playing at lawn-tennis with a young lady, who, it is supposed, did not encourage his attentions, shot her with a revolver, killing himself directly afterwards.

Mr. Gilbert George Kennedy, who has been appointed by her Majesty Recorder of Grantham, is son of the late Mr. John Kennedy, formerly Secretary of Legation in her Majesty's diplomatic service. He was called to the Bar in 1870, and is a member of the Midland Circuit.

Spike Island has ceased to be a convict prison. The prison was emptied yesterday week of the last squad of prisoners, who were conveyed away under police escort to Tralee and Mountjoy prisons. Spike Island will be changed into a large military station.

The shipments of live stock to Liverpool from the United States and Canada still continue on a large scale, and those landed during the past week were very large, and show an increase on the arrivals of the former week. The quantity of fresh meat landed was also larger than the previous week. As regards sheep, there were no arrivals, a circumstance which has not occurred for many weeks past.

After considerable discussion, the Metropolitan Board of Works have adopted the report of the Works Committee recommending application to Parliament for power to construct communications across the Thames east of London Bridge, to widen Parliament-street, and improve the approaches to the New Law Courts, involving an expenditure of £10,000,000, on condition that the continuation of the coal and wine duties be sanctioned.

Wagner's "Parsifal" is to be performed, for the first time in England, during the ensuing winter, at the Royal Albert Hall. The music will be produced in its entirety, but will be rendered as a sort of sacred cantata, without scenery, costumes, or dramatic action. The objection to the representation of sacred subjects on the stage will, it is assumed, not apply to the concert-room. The choruses will be sung by the Albert Hall choir, and the performance will be directed by Mr. Barnby.

A diocesan choral festival was held in Chester Cathedral on the 12th inst., when choirs from all parts of the diocese attended. Upwards of 1000 voices took part in the musical services, which were conducted by the Rev. C. H. Hylton Stewart, M.A., Precentor of the Cathedral. It is four years since a similar service was held in Chester Cathedral, and an endeavour will now be made to form a permanent association for the improvement of choral singing in the diocese. The Dean of Lichfield preached to a crowded audience.

Orders in Council are published containing the regulations to be observed at the ports of the United Kingdom to prevent the importation of cholera into this country from Egypt. Sir Charles Dilke, it is announced, is at present in communication with different medical authorities as to the precautionary measures to be taken against cholera in this country. The City Commissioners of Sewers on Tuesday adopted various recommendations made by Dr. Saunders for preventing the spread of the disease in London.

In the past week 2531 births and 1736 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 62 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 155, the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The deaths included 70 from measles, 30 from scarlet fever, 26 from diphtheria, 31 from whooping-cough, 1 from typhus, 13 from enteric fever, 4 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, 325 from diarrhoea and dysentery, 15 from simple cholera, but not one from smallpox. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 226 and 179 in the two previous weeks, were 195 last week, and exceeded the corrected average by 2. Different forms of violence caused 57 deaths.

The show of the Royal Agricultural Society at York was opened on Monday, under very favourable circumstances in respect to weather. There were 1619 entries of stock, of which 614 are of horses, 468 of cattle, 416 of sheep, and 193 of pigs—all which were in competition for over £1500 in prizes. Among the shire horses the Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Egerton of Tatton, the Hon. E. K. W. Coke, Mr. W. E. Elsey, and Mr. James Forsyth were the leading prize-takers—Lord Ellesmere's Exchange being about as perfect a specimen of the breed, and with plenty of bone, as could well be imagined. The Prince of Wales honoured the exhibition with his presence, and some illustrations in connection with his Royal Highness's visit to York will appear in our next issue. A general view of the show was given in our last week's Number.

THE ADVANTAGES OF WET WEATHER.

No doubt wet weather has its drawbacks. A moist atmosphere is a breeder of rheumatism and discontent. It is favourable to conspiracies, and has much to do perhaps with the chronic dissatisfaction of Irishmen. In damp low-lying regions there is a want of joyousness, and a fickle climate like England is enough to account for Froissart's observation that Englishmen take their pleasures sadly. We do not know who it was that first called this country "Merry England." Be sure he was a satirist, probably a remote ancestor of Swift or Thackeray, a fellow who could make a dry jest without a smile on his face. Merry England, indeed! as well might you describe this delightful land as sunny. We see the sun sometimes, and the careful housewife pulls down her blinds at the unaccustomed sight; we are merry sometimes, but our merriment rings hollow, like poor Yorick's skull. Our jesters are serious men, and make their jokes for a living or for reputation. What solemn faces Charles Lamb and Thomas Hood had; and, without speaking from personal knowledge, one may venture to say that our living comic writers, like their predecessors, have as much gravity as undertakers. Wit and humour we receive in abundance from the solemn fathers of comedy; but the mirthfulness which springs from a nimble wit and abounding animal spirits is almost as extinct as the Dodo. Cloud and fog it may be frankly admitted are not provocative of jollity, and when

The thirsty earth soaks up the rain,
And drinks and gapes for drink again,

the effect upon sensitive natures is liable to be depressing.

All this must be allowed; but our climatic sorrows are not without alleviation. It may appear trifling with the subject to point out the large number of persons whose prosperity is due to wet weather. Yet it would be kind to remember for a moment the umbrella and macintosh makers, the cabmen, the bootmakers, shoe-blacks, and others who thrive all the better when nature is under a cloud. Are good citizens like these not worthy of their cakes and ale? and if publicans thrive also in the rain, and the public-house may be said metaphorically to open its doors more widely upon rainy days, what a noble opportunity is thus afforded of testing a poor man's principles. To drink or not to drink? that is the

question; but it is not the whole question, for it means also in his mind a momentary escape from the gloom of poverty to a bright fire, to cheerful lights, and to boon companions. To resist these, and to return home to a dimly-lighted and comfortless room, across which the family linen is probably hanging up to dry, will show a virtue neither fugitive nor ignoble. Wet weather brings grist to many a family mill; but this is an advantage which, to use an old and not inexpressive phrase, the "polite writer" can, of course, only notice incidentally. Let us see what benefits it confers upon people of respectability and culture who read sixpenny newspapers.

The depression caused by dull damp weather is conducive to humility. A man is less hopeful, and, therefore, less inclined to boast of his achievements than when the sun is shining. He takes the fretting cares of life, too, more calmly, since there is no striking want of harmony between his own condition and the heavy atmosphere out-of-doors. At such times he may possibly discover his own weakness. He is thrown upon his own resources, and they fail him; he feels dull, and finds out, what his friends knew long ago, that he is dull. It is well, though it may not be agreeable, to see ourselves as others see us; and a course of gloomy weather will show us what stuff we are made of. It led Boswell to complain again and again of a relaxation of nerves; but Johnson, until the last year of his life, laughed at the idea of a man being affected by the weather. Rain is good for the vegetable creation, acknowledged Boswell. "Why, yes, Sir," was the reply, "it is good for vegetables, and for the animals who eat those vegetables, and for the animals who eat those animals." Good it may be for many reasons, otherwise there would be no purpose in writing this paper, but there can be little doubt that moist weather lowers a man's vitality.

On the other hand, it is not unfavourable to quiet, indoor labour. Nature, when the sky is blue and the sun shining, has so many alluring ways that it is difficult to resist her enchantments. Vainly sometimes do we resolve to turn our back upon her, for the artful minx peeps over our shoulder, throwing a flood of light upon the table; or, if we chance to be in the country, calling back happy memories by some of her sweetest sounds—

The moan of doves in immortal elms,
And murmuring of innumerable bees.

The invitation to go out becomes irresistible. Faint indeed is the power of books at such a moment. Professor Stubbs's Constitutional History ceases to have a meaning, the latest novel or cookery book is flung aside, and "that day we read no more." Such temptations do not assail us in wet weather. We have leisure then to think and to write; to put our papers in order; to remember the claims of correspondents; to check accounts and discover unpaid bills; in short, to do a score of things which a brilliant spring or summer day will not allow to be done. What an opportunity, too, the rain affords for that dreamy indolence which is nearly, if not quite, the same as doing nothing. Idleness is pleasant when taken in small doses, and idleness means in modern English the last new novel. Duty would call us probably in various ways if the sky were not black enough to keep bolder people at home than Jane Austen's Mr. Woodhouse. Few of us care to battle with the elements in the cause of duty, or to act the part of heroes when the rain falls. We prefer reading about them.

You will have noticed when the sun is shining that every modicum of dust is visible. Concealment is impossible, and the reputation of careless housewives and servants suffers accordingly. This is very distressing, since the sun, like a coroner's inquest, may destroy more than one character at a blow. On the contrary, mist and rain act the part of benevolent fairies. When a thick cloud hides the sun, even the astronomer will fail to see its spots. We are told, by-the-way, both in Bible and Prayer-Book, that there is such a thing as "joyful rain," and every farmer knows the truth of the expression. That is the rain, which after a time of drought, falls gently on the land, and awakens it to life and beauty; it is the rain that scents the meadows, inspires the song of the blackbird, and draws out "the tender horns of cockled snails"; it is the rain which makes the early buds open at its touch, and sends a thrill of life into long-torpid roots; it is the rain that speaks of hope and joy, that gladdens hearts and fails to call forth a grumble from the most dyspeptic and liver-laden of Englishmen. The wet weather of which we are writing—a combination of dulness, closeness, unpierceable clouds, and persistent rain, is of another quality. Its advantages are less obvious, and therefore we have thought it well to point out a few of them.

PERFECT HEALTH to STOMACH,

Lungs, Liver, Nerves, Blood, Brain, and Breath restored without medicine, purging, or expense, by Du Barry's delicious REVALENTA ARABICA Food, which saves fifty times its cost in medicine.

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA

FOOD, which saves invalids and children, and also

rears successfully infants whose ailments and debility

had resisted all other nursing and treatments. It

cures effectively typhoid, bilious, nervous, scarlet,

and all other fevers and inflammatory and wasting

diseases.

DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, Constipation,

Consumption, Cough, Asthma, Catarrh, Diarrhoea,

Dysentery, Nervous Debility, Typhus, Scarletina,

Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Measles, Nettlerash, and

other Eruptions of the Skin, Fever, and Ague.—Dr.

Routh, of the Samaritan Hospital for Women and

Children, after examining sixteen other kinds, says:

DU BARRY'S FOOD is the BEST of ALL.

It has saved many women and children wasting with

atrophy. 100,000 cures, including those of H.H. the

late Prince Pius IX., the Marchioness of Bréhan, Lord

Stuart de Decies, the Rev. Chas. Tuxon, Mounmouth,

Dr. Livingstone and Mr. W. M. Stanley, the African

explorer, Drs. Ure, Wurzer, &c.

EXTRACTS from 100,000 CURES of cases

which had resisted all other treatments.

DYSPEPSIA.—DU BARRY'S FOOD has

cured me of nightly sweatings, terrible irritations of

the stomach, and bad digestion, which had lasted

eighteen years.—J. COMPAGET, Parish Priest, St.

Romaine-des-Îles, France.

NERVOUSNESS.—DU BARRY'S FOOD.

Cure of the Marchioness of Bréhan of seven years'

liver complaint, sleeplessness, constipation, and the

most intense nervous agitation and debility, rendering

her unfit for reading or social intercourse.

DEBILITY.—DU BARRY'S FOOD has

perfectly cured me of twenty years' dyspepsia,

oppression, and debility, which prevented my dress-

ing or undressing myself, or making even the slightest

effort.—Madame BOURET of CARONNETT, Avignon.

CONSUMPTION.—DU BARRY'S FOOD.

Consumption, Asthma, &c. Cure No. 49,832, of fifty

years' indecipherable agony from dyspepsia, nervous-

ness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulence, spasms,

sickness, and vomiting, by Du Barry's Food.—Maria

JOLLY, Lincoln.

LIVER.—DU BARRY'S FOOD.—Liver

complaint and diarrhoea, from which I had suffered

fearfully for two years, despite the best medical

treatment, have yielded to Du Barry's excellent food.

W. EDIE, Major, R.M.L.I., unattached, London.

DECAY.—DU BARRY'S FOOD restored

23 lb. of good strong meat to a gentleman from Dover

after 24 hours standing, and nerves had been ruined

by intense heat, and his body reduced to a mere

skeleton, suffering from constant sleeplessness and

debility as of extreme old age.

CONSTIPATION.—DU BARRY'S FOOD

has cured me of nine years' constipation, declared

beyond cure by the best physicians, and given me new

life, health, and happiness.—A. SPADARO, Merchant,

Alexandria, Egypt.

STOMACH.—DU BARRY'S FOOD has

perfectly cured many years' fearful pains in the

stomach and intestines, and sleeplessness, with con-

stant nervous irritability, for which my wife had

submitted in vain to medical treatment.—V. MORENO.

THOS. WALLS and Co., Holborn Circus, London.

NERVES.—DU BARRY'S FOOD has cured

my wife of twenty years' most fearful suffering from

periodical and bilious attacks, palpitation of the heart,

and an extraordinary weight in her, sleeplessness, and

asthma. Maria, my maid, never availed her.—

ANASTASIO LA BARRETA, Mayor of Trafalgar, Sicily.

ASTHMA.—DU BARRY'S FOOD has cured

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Their road lay through the lime walk, almost deserted now.

THE CANON'S WARD.

BY JAMES PAYN,

AUTHOR OF "BY PROXY," "HIGH SPIRITS," "THICKER THAN WATER," ETC.

CHAPTER V.
STRANDED.

IS the instinct of most persons when they stand in fear of a fellow-creature to avoid his society as much as is consistent with the concealment of their dislike; but though Sophy Gilbert was stricken with a great fear of John Adair, she adopted the contrary course. Without any sudden withdrawal of her attention to Mr. Mavors she dexterously transferred it to her other neighbour, and laid herself out to please him. In a man's case this would have been impossible; to most women it would have been difficult; but to Sophy it was comparatively easy. Youth and Beauty were on her side; but, powerful auxiliaries though they were, they would hardly have served her turn with him she had to deal with had she possessed them only. Fortunately for her—or, as it seemed to her for the present, for who can tell whether that which looks like Luck to-day may not turn out to be Disaster to-morrow?—she had, as we have said (not the art, for it was nature with her, but) the gift of pleasing.

To please John Adair, however, was not the light task she had found it to be with other young men. There were certain initial difficulties to surmount. To gaze up in his sharp hatchet face, while his keen suspicious eyes were riveted upon her own, and then to be winsome, and even playful, was a trial to what in a more mature and less attractive girl would have been termed her "temper." She felt that he had a prejudice against her, and guessed the reason. On the occasion when she had first met him, she had been witness to the wounding of his *amour propre*; nay, had even been indirectly the cause of it; and Mr. John Adair, though there were some who thought him wanting in delicacy of mind, as regarded other people, was extremely sensitive to any slight to his own proper person.

What had happened to him on the occasion in question had been somewhat more than a slight. Moreover, he had not for-

gotten that on the previous evening Miss Sophy Gilbert had made an attempt to ignore his acquaintance. We have seen how promptly he had prevented her doing so; but, though conscious of his success in that little matter, he was by no means satisfied with it. He still felt that he owed her something, and was resolved to pay her out—that is to say, he had been so resolved until she began to make herself agreeable to him. Then his hostile intentions gradually vanished away.

At first he despised himself for such weakness (for he was fully conscious of it), and calling to mind the indignity he had suffered through her, fortified himself against her with its remembrance; but presently this wormwood lost its bitterness; he reflected that what had happened had not been her fault, though it had occurred in her presence, and finally persuaded himself not only that she regretted it as much as he did (which was the fact), but regretted it on his account. It may be imagined perhaps that to have worked this revolution Miss Sophy must have talked divinely; but this was not so; she could talk very well, or, at all events, very agreeably, but on this occasion she did nothing of the kind; she listened to him divinely.

As a rule, the young man was reticent; not from any cautiousness of disposition—far from it, he was audacious even to recklessness, though, indeed, he had not much to lose—but from the circumstances of his position. He had come up to the University a sizar, a proof of his not having a superabundance of this world's goods, and what he had had been given to him (as he himself bitterly expressed it) out of charity. He had been adopted by a wealthy Baronet, Sir Charles Adair, and, but for certain proceedings of his own, would have been better provided for: nor had he quarrelled with his patron, or found much fault with his own position, till he had forfeited his favour. Having lost it, however, he was in no mood to caress the hand that had fed him, or, in truth, any hand. Instead of blaming himself for what had happened, he blamed the world at large, which to his eyes had regarded him with scorn as a dependent, and still so regarded him as a poor man. What above all things moved him was the contempt of women, to which, as worshippers of rank and position, he deemed himself especially subject. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that in society he was retiring, and at heart morose.

He had, indeed, accepted the Canon's invitation willingly enough, partly for the opportunity it afforded him of becoming acquainted with his superiors in social position, and of asserting his own, but chiefly with the object of humiliating the girl who, as he thought, had humiliated him. It had been his intention to say little and to hear much, but, as it happened, the very contrary had taken place; and he found himself talking to the object of his previous dislike and

rancour with an eloquence which (though he had a very good opinion of his own wits) astonished himself.

He had not, of course, much small talk at his command, for small talk, like the mincemeat of yesterday's joint, is mostly composed of something that has recently been presented to our attention; and of what happened in society he knew next to nothing; his topic was chiefly that which, when two persons converse, has an unfailing interest for at least one of the parties—self; and in this case it seemed to have an equal interest for the other. He drew a pathetic picture of his early youth, in which imagination was not wanting; he painted his natural disposition and talents in rainbow hues, and the state of dependence in which he had been plunged in the colours of eclipse; he described not only his aspirations, but the confidence which he felt in their realisation. The young lady saw him, he would have had her infer, in a chrysalis state, but in a very little while she would behold him in a very different condition; the wand of his own genius (chiefly, however, mathematical) would presently effect a marvellous transformation.

Sophy, though far from a hypocrite, possessed in a high degree that gift of her sex which enables them to affect an interest in matters that they do not care one halfpenny about; and which no man could listen to under the same circumstances without exhibiting some sign of boredom. He spoke of his prospects in the coming tripos, and her pretty face seemed to glow with excitement; he discoursed of his college experiences, and, from the rapt attention with which she listened to him, one would have thought he was speaking of her last partner or her first ball. She was, in truth, far from being charmed, and thought him a very egotistic young man; but his talk was not altogether disagreeable to her, since she saw through it the admiration she had excited in him; a thing always agreeable to her, and to which, in the present case, there was added a sense of triumph: she had manufactured a friend out of an enemy.

It was curious to contrast the young scholar's crude views of University affairs with those of the Canon, who was explaining them for the edification of his non-collegiate guests. He had a very happy way of making dull things pleasant, and of stating facts without producing that impression of weariness which in most cases is so inseparable from the receipt of information. Through both the merits and the defects of his intellect, he had no great sympathy with collegiate training, but he was loyal to the core, and when speaking of it to outsiders was not quite so candid as when arguing with his friend Mavors upon the same topic; he gave it as much rose-colour as the paint-box of his conscience would permit. Being well aware that what is conventionally urged against the system is the narrowness of its

aims, he especially combated that theory, and dwelt upon the variety of callings to which a classical education adapts itself. He gave one illustration in particular which especially delighted Mr. Flit.

"At one of our college meetings," he said, "we had an application from a non-resident Fellow for his yearly dividend in advance, upon the ground that he had recently been appointed chief of a certain savage tribe, and had just declared war against a neighbouring island."

"Where was the island?" inquired Mr. Flit, who wanted to know the details of everything, not necessarily for immediate publication, but for his note-book.

"I don't know the latitude, my dear Sir, though there always is a latitude in these stories," said the Canon, smiling; "but I think we may conclude it was not in the Pacific."

For the moment Mr. Flit was offended; he murmured something inarticulate to the effect that he was not a man to be treated with railing, and that he had disembowelled the Khan of Khiva for a less impertinence; the fact was, that, thanks to the claret cup, he was inclined to be a little quarrelsome. After a few more applications to it, his nature, which was a very genial one, began to assert itself; and he overflowed with anecdote. The gentleman who surveyed mankind from China to Peru was not to be compared, as regards opportunity, with Mr. Flit. He was, or had been, equally at home in the Arctic Circle or in the Torrid Zone. The Canon, very willing to make amends to his guest, begged him to relate what he considered to be his most interesting experience.

This was a proposition to which Mr. Flit was far too wise to accede. To tell his best story would be to open the door of competition much wider than suited his purpose. The very suggestion of it put him on his guard at once.

"One of the most amusing things I ever heard of," he said, "was told me by a friend of mine, a special, attached to a Cossack regiment in the Turko-Russian war. They entered a Bulgarian village one afternoon, when there was hardly light enough left for looting. In expectation of the arrival of their deliverers, the natives who had anything to lose had already hidden it. One man, however, was seen by a Cossack to bury something in his garden with great precaution. As soon as it was dark, the Cossack dug it up with his spear, and brought it to the guard-room in triumph. It was a huge earthenware pot, carefully sealed up, which he confidently believed to be full of coin. To the disappointment of himself and his comrades, it proved to contain only yellow lard. Since their boots were in a terrible state from long travel, this, however, was not to be despised; and the whole regiment greased themselves with the compound to their great content. In the morning the commander of the Cossacks made them a little speech. He said (with his tongue in his cheek) that his Imperial Majesty the Czar had strictly forbidden looting, and was sorry to find that this regulation had been disregarded. The men protested—with truth, though without mentioning the cause of the omission—that they had not stolen a kopeek. 'If you have not taken money,' returned the Commander, 'you have taken money's worth. The headman of the village complains that he has lost 1200 roubles, which he had invested in a jar of attar of roses.'

"The regiment, indeed, might have been smelt for six leagues away; but so very little sense of smell has the Russian soldier, that neither they nor their commander had noticed it."

"It is quite true," remarked Professor Pelski, gloomily, "they have no scent except for the blood of a patriot. I could tell you such things—oh! such things about my beloved country."

He looked so very much as if he was about to do it, that the Canon felt some diversion was necessary to save the company from a condensed history of Poland.

"I should think you, Mr. Fluker," he said, "might give us a story or two out of the chronicles of the Haute Finance almost as curious as even those of a special correspondent's note-book?"

"Story! God bless you, I have none to tell, Sir," exclaimed Mr. Fluker, quite ignorant that he was making use of a quotation. "There was, however, a very funny thing came under my notice the other day. You know Bob Trip of course, our Bob Trip of the Stock Exchange—everybody's Bob Trip?"

The Canon nodded cheerily, as who shall say, "Who does not know Bob Trip must himself be unknown."

"Bob is a risky fellow, very; and some years ago got bitten in a tin-mine."

"Bitten in a tin-mine?" murmured the Professor to himself; he was wondering what sort of animals had their dens in localities of that kind, but was unwilling to interrupt.

"Charley," said Bob to me one day, "what do you think I've done with those confounded mine shares?"

"Not sold them!" said I, "I'll warrant."

"No," said he; "come up and see." So he took me to his dressing-room and pointed to the walls of it, which he had papered from the top to bottom with the shares he held in the 'Lostwithem Mining Company.'

"I have done this," he said, "to remind me every morning of my life what a fool I made of myself with that mine, and to be a caution to me against going into anything of a speculative nature as long as I live."

"Last week I heard that Bob had made himself director of a gold-mine in South America; which, after his promises of amendment in that way, surprised me very much. So, happening to pass by his house, I called."

"Master is in his dressing-room," said the man."

"What, at this time o' day?"

"He passes most of his time there now, Sir," said he, grinning."

"So I went up, and found Bob on his knees, with a penknife and a bucket of hot water."

"What are you at," said I."

"Well, I am trying to get these coupons off the wall. Depend upon it, my good fellow, there's nothing like mines for investment, if you will only have a little patience. The 'Lostwithem' has declared a dividend."

This story of the *haute finance* was received with rapture, and tickled Sophy, who had some sense of humour, as much as the rest.

Adair, however, as if jealous of the interest it had excited in her, murmured, grudgingly, "It is extraordinary how any matter that has reference to money gains the public ear. I suppose, to most men, there is no subject so attractive."

"I don't know about 'most men,'" returned Sophy, gravely; "but I can answer for my kind guardian yonder, that it is a subject that interests him least of all. I believe he neither knows nor cares anything about it."

"But then, you see, he is very rich, and does not need to care," returned Adair.

"Indeed, he is not rich; far from it."

"Yet he is very liberal; that is, I mean," stammered the young man, "he has the reputation of being so."

"Then report for once speaks true," said Sophy, with animation. "I did not know, however, that he was so spoken of, for he is a man that never talks of his own good deeds."

Adair gave a secret sigh of relief; he had feared that the Canon might have told his ward something of his relations

with himself, which, he thought, would cause her to despise him. A revolution had taken place within him as regarded this young lady. He felt that he would much rather win her good opinion than own his influence over her to fear.

Immersed in thoughts which, though they had come upon him so unexpectedly, were not the less monopolising, he suddenly heard himself addressed by name.

The Canon had leant across towards his sister, and whispered to her, "I remain here, of course, to entertain my guests: but if you and Sophy intend to be at the ball to-night, it is time you went to dress."

"Let me have the pleasure of seeing you home, Miss Gilbert," said Mr. Mavors, in a low tone.

But before Sophy could reply to his invitation, which had reached only her own ears, the Canon added: "Mavors, I know you will be good enough to escort my sister. Mr. Adair, perhaps you will do the same kind office for your neighbour, Miss Gilbert."

Adair jumped up, delighted. The Canon had not been displeased to see his ward and Adair "get on" so well together, since the contrast, he thought, between his society and that of his *bête noire*, Mr. Herbert Perry, could not but strike her favourably, and, so far, have a good effect. He had, of course, no other motive than to pay the young scholar a compliment: but the proposal, chiming in as it did with the young man's dreams, seemed to the latter to have a deeper significance.

As Sophy laid her finger-tips upon his arm the blood rushed to his pale cheeks; his eyes glowed with pleasure. If she had the least curiosity on the subject (which she had not), she would have been surprised to note that he looked almost handsome. One would have said that, for the moment at all events, that little idyll of which Adair had hinted to the Canon—his love affair under Sir Charles's roof—had been forgotten, and that the object of it had retired, compulsorily, in Sophy's favour.

CHAPTER VI.

IMPOR TUNATE.

I suppose there is nothing about which so much care is taken that, on the whole, is apt to go so wrong, as the disposal of heiresses in marriage. In their solicitude to shut the door against adventurers, parents and guardians open it to even less desirable swains—"hoary heads" with coronets, or dull clowns stuffed with bank-notes, which as often as not take to themselves wings. The matrimonial market is almost as limited for heiresses as that of Royalty; and, what is more, from self-respect quite as much as from fear of the Court of Chancery, the honest young man in particular avoids them as "a thing forbid."

Sophy Gilbert had the very great misfortune of never having known a mother's care—she had lost her when she was but five years old; her father, a barrister in considerable practice, saw but little of her, but indulged her in every whim. She was left by necessity very much to the care of hirelings, and what in her case was not less unfortunate, to herself. She was accomplished, and clever; her nature was affectionate and gentle, but it had never been strengthened by precept or example. Even as a child her love of admiration was prodigious: she was very precocious in her ideas. It was told of her that, having received a toy ring when of very tender years, she declined to have it put upon a certain finger because that made it "an engaged ring."

She read books of her own choice, and that choice was not judicious. When she was seventeen her father died, and left her to the care, as he expressed it, "of the best of friends and the most honourable of men, William Aldred." So far as honour and kindness were concerned he could not, indeed, have hit upon a better guardian for her; but in other respects he could scarcely have selected a worse. How a man of business, like Mr. Gilbert, could have dreamt of selecting such a person for a trustee, was marvellous to those who are not acquainted with the testamentary eccentricities of men of business. What was worse, however, than Canon Aldred's ignorance of affairs, was his ignorance of the ways of women and of the character of his ward. Except that she was a charmingly pretty and, still more charmingly affectionate girl, he knew absolutely nothing about her. If ever a young lady wanted a tight rein and a curb, it was Miss Sophy Gilbert; and the Canon essayed to guide her with a loose rein and a snaffle. It was true that there was his sister Maria, whom his dead friend had doubtless looked to as a second mother for her. Nor was that lady wanting in any office of affection and solicitude; but she had been brought up in a very different school from that in which young ladies of even that day—now some time ago—were educated. Notwithstanding her comparatively mature years, she had not learnt all that they knew. Suspicion of all kinds was foreign to her character; suspicion of those she loved was impossible to it. An upright woman, with a certain grace as well as dignity; not without some social pride of her own, but with a much keener sense of the respect and esteem in which "my brother the Canon" was universally held; a courteous dispenser of hospitality; an excellent manager of a household within certain limits—she was, nevertheless, quite unequal to the duties, thus unexpectedly imposed upon her, of controlling and directing a young girl's mind. She was quite as indulgent to Sophy as her brother was; and, indeed, since the girl was her only companion, it was but natural that she should do all she could to make life pleasant to her and keep her in good humour.

On the other hand, there were matters on which the Canon could be resolute enough. His sense of duty, as often happens with men of his stamp, was not so sensitive as his sense of honour, but when it was touched he was adamant. He had a natural dislike to dissipation, and though very charitable in his own views, was amazed to see that a man like Herbert Perry should have attractions for his ward. For the reason he had given Mr. Mavors, he had not forbidden the young man his house; but it was absolutely certain that under no circumstances would the Canon give his consent to her union with such a person. There are men who tread the earth with such an airy step that one can hardly imagine them "putting their foot down" in the sense of resolute opposition; but Sophy's guardian was one of this kind, and she knew it.

"Thanks to the enthusiasm of our boating friends," said Miss Maria to Mr. Mavors as the two ladies left the Canon's rooms with their separate escorts, "I have a slight headache, and I think a walk will do me good. As it is such a beautiful night, what do you say to going home by the Backs?"

This entailed a considerable circuit, the prospect of which, in Miss Maria's company, was certainly less alluring to the Tutor than it would have been had Miss Sophy been committed to his charge; but he signified at once a polite assent.

Their road lay through the lime walk, almost deserted now, for the great throng of undergraduates had gone away with the boats or to array themselves for the "Procession Ball." The more mature couple led the way; the young people followed at a distance, which Adair endeavoured, by slow walking, to make as considerable as he could.

The spring was everywhere, even in his views of his own

chances. It was, perhaps, the first time in his life that he had felt it so; as a dependant, his emotions had been kept under control, nor was it his nature to encourage them. His system was also not so familiar with claret cup as that of his late companions, and what he had drunk, perhaps, tended to his exhilaration. This dissatisfied-minded young recluse seemed to himself, in short (notwithstanding his mathematical training, which should have shown it to be impossible), to be walking on air.

He was in Paradise; and Sophy, who guessed the fact, did not choose to let him know that it was a fool's Paradise.

As they passed through the great gates opposite "the Roundabout"—a solitary wilderness used by the Trinity fellows only—Adair felt her arm tremble within his own.

"You need never fear, dear Miss Gilbert," he whispered, significantly, with a glance at the spot in question, "that I will ever reveal what I accidentally witnessed yonder."

There were two replies open to Sophy. She might have said, and with truth, "You saw nothing of which I have any reason to be ashamed, no matter what ideas you may entertain to the contrary, or however well founded they may appear to you." But this course would have necessitated an explanation it was impossible to give, and which if she had given would (she felt) have once more made an enemy of her companion. The other course was to have accepted with thanks his promise of silence, and this again she dared not take. To admit a confidence of this kind between them was only less dangerous than the other alternative; it would be an encouragement to him of which she feared he would take advantage. She had already come to the conclusion not only that Mr. John Adair was not a gentleman to be trusted in any delicate matter, but that he was not a gentleman at all. His calling her "dear Miss Gilbert" upon so short an acquaintance struck her (as indeed it was) as an audacious impertinence; yet she was so much in his power that she dared not show the least trace of indignation. An unpleasant position for even a man to be in, but for a young lady a deplorable one indeed.

She answered nothing.

"I suppose you are going to the ball to-night?" he continued.

The question was a very simple one, but she connected it at once (as he had intended her to do) with the incident to which he had already alluded. The blood rushed to her very temples, but the tone of her reply was studiously indifferent.

"Did you not hear my guardian say so?"

"No; I heard nothing of what he or anyone else was saying; I was only thinking of you."

"It is a pity that you had not something better to think about," said Sophy, pettishly.

She regretted it the next moment, not because it was such a reply as a maid-servant might have given to her military cousin, but from the opportunity which she felt it would afford him of paying a compliment.

"It would be difficult," he said, with a smile, "to think of anybody better than yourself, Miss Gilbert."

Both the smile and the words made her blood run cold; the one because there were reasons why, to have aroused the affections of this man was more dangerous even than to have become his enemy; the other, because, though uttered without any meaning in particular, they seemed to her to convey the bitterest sarcasm. Just at that moment it was difficult for her to imagine anyone worse than herself. Not that she was really bad in a moral sense. I will never admit that of Sophy; but she had been guilty of such weakness that (now that her punishment was beginning) it seemed wickedness. We are all inclined to blame ourselves for our follies, not in proportion to their gravity, but to the amount of inconvenience they entail upon us: from this point of view it was no wonder that poor Sophy appeared to herself a criminal.

Why, oh why! did Aunt Maria and Mr. Mavors move so slowly, and loiter on the bridge? What on earth was there to admire in Queen's College! Would that hateful walk with this unpleasant and importunate young man never come to an end?

Sophy was generally mistress of herself and of her wits, but the peril in which she stood had paralysed her ready tongue; her presence of mind was gone; she had no nerve for those light replies which men thought so agreeable, and women so frivolous. To answer her companion seriously, and as she felt—that is, with grave reproof—was beyond her courage. His threats she knew would be more dangerous now—if she moved him to threaten—than they had been at first. Yet to be silent was to encourage him.

She felt like one who, in a dark night, has wandered to the edge of a precipice and dares not go back or forwards, or scarce stir a finger, but must wait motionless for the dawn. Oh to be safe at home in her own little chamber, praying Heaven to forgive her for her folly and disobedience; and (especially) to shield her from the consequences of them!

"You are very silent just now," observed the young man, after a long pause, "but I dare say you will have a good deal to say an hour or so hence, with some favoured partner."

His tone, she marked, was already changed; her reticence had angered him.

"When I go to a ball," she said, with an effort at sprightliness, "I assure you it is not to talk; I like dancing for dancing's sake, and give myself up to it like a child."

"I should hardly have thought you such an '*ingénue*,'" was the dry response; "but, then, I have never seen you at a ball."

There was something in the adverb, or rather in the stress he laid upon it, that, like a bullet, seemed to strike her very heart and still its beatings. Suddenly withdrawing her fingers from his arm, she exclaimed, "That is the third time, Mr. Adair, you have thought proper to hint at an incident which, though if you knew all you would know that I had no cause to be ashamed of, you must certainly perceive to be disagreeable and even painful to me. If you were more accustomed to the usages of good society you would see that such conduct is unbecoming a gentleman; if you ever venture to allude to that subject again you will only have yourself to thank for anything disagreeable that may happen to you."

"Am I to consider that those words imply a threat, Miss Gilbert?"

He had stopped also; it was upon the bridge, however, where the other couple had delayed, so that even had they looked back the circumstance would have attracted no surprise. His pale face was white with suppressed passion; his keen eyes blazed with it. The sight of them convinced her that what had tended to impress the incident referred to upon this man's mind was the humiliation he had suffered upon that occasion. In her passionate indignation she had, in truth, intended to suggest that that humiliation might be repeated; nay, that even chastisement might follow in case he continued his persecution; but she now perceived that she had gone too far. He was a coward in one sense, for who but a coward would have so behaved to her? But he was not a man to be frightened.

"Yes," she answered, in firm but gentler tones, "I did imply a threat. If you ever speak to me upon that subject again, they will be the last words that will ever pass between us."

It is possible that such a menace will have no force with you, but it will certainly be put into effect."

For the moment it was evident he had his suspicions; but the pained and resolute expression which she threw into her pretty face disarmed them.

"The threat of such a punishment is a deterrent indeed," he said, gravely. "I have already promised you to keep silence upon the matter in question to others, and that promise will henceforth include yourself; and now I trust we are friends again."

Sophy felt very far from friendly, but she moved her head in token of assent, and took once more his proffered arm.

They had reached Trumpington-street, and were nearing her home before she spoke again.

"As we have made up our quarrels, Miss Gilbert, may I hope that you will give me a dance or two at the ball this evening? I do not ask for the first one," he added, hastily, perceiving the look of amazement and even alarm that came into her face; "it is only too probable that the first one may be bespoken by another. I know too well how eagerly you are sought after as a partner; you are not annoyed at the request, I hope. One dance really does not seem much to ask."

"I am not annoyed," said Sophy, mustering a smile, "but I am certainly astonished at such a request from such a quarter. My guardian said you were the very last man, Mr. Adair, likely to be seen at a ball."

"I know; I heard him," returned the young man, quietly.

"Still I mean to go to this ball."

It was on Sophy's rash lips to say, "I do not dance round dances." But the consequences of her rash and reckless conduct in another and more serious matter were fortunately too present with her to admit of that.

"If my aunt's headache, to which she is a martyr," said Sophy, with a drop in her voice, "permits of her chaperoning me to the ball at all, I shall be very happy to dance with you, Mr. Adair."

"How differently the same phrase may be used by different lips," said the young man, thoughtfully. "When you say you shall be 'very happy' to dance with me, you only mean 'you don't care if you do'; but when I say 'I shall be very happy to dance with you'—and, indeed, your promise has already made me so—that is the simple truth."

They were now at the gate of "The Laurels."

"I cannot invite you gentlemen to come in," said Aunt Maria, as she shook hands with Mr. Mavor, "because we have to dress for the ball."

"I wish I was a ball-going man," said the Tutor, gallantly. The observation was made to Miss Maria, but it was uttered as he shook hands with Miss Sophy.

"Good-by, or rather *au revoir*," said the young scholar, under his breath.

Miss Sophy Gilbert was not unconscious (though the fact occupied but little of her attention) that she had £20,000 of her own; but she would have given the half of it, as she graciously echoed his "*au revoir*," could she have been assured that she should neither see nor hear of Mr. John Adair again.

(To be continued.)

THE SAVAGE CLUB AT THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

The entertainment and costume ball given by the Savage Club last week at the Royal Albert Hall, in aid of the funds of the Royal College of Music, was a great and, in some respects, unique success. From four to five thousand persons were present in different parts of the hall; and the proceeds of the night from various sources will probably suffice to carry out the object of the Club—that is, the founding of a scholarship in connection with the Royal College of Music.

Many causes conduced to this success. The countenance and presence of the Prince of Wales, honorary life member of the Club, the Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal family, led on many people of rank and fashion. The entertaining resources—artistic, literary, musical, and



mimetic—of the Club, which were known to be exceptionally great and varied, though very rarely displayed in public, were largely drawn upon. Novel artistic devices by Messrs. H. Furniss and Herbert Johnson illustrated the programmes and cards for the evening. Music, also, specially composed for the occasion, by Messrs. C. J. Hargitt, F. H. Cowen, and Eaton Fanning, was provided—the last-named composer we have portrayed as he appeared conducting his "Savage Dance." And, in addition, a chosen band of over thirty "Savages," in the garb and war-paint of North American Indians, supplied an appropriate element of wild barbaric picturesqueness. The Albert Hall itself—for capacity, grandeur of line, and beauty of proportion—is unrivalled in the world for the purposes of a fancy ball. When the dancing commenced in the spacious arena, and while the spectators in costume lingered about the sweeping rows of amphitheatre, stalls, and tiers of boxes, and those in multitudinous every seat of the vast balcony, the *coup-d'œil* was magnificent, and decidedly surpassed that of a *Bal de l'Opéra* at Paris, even in the days of Napoleon III.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and other Royal personages arrived about nine o'clock, and were received by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, Mr. Woodall, M.P., and other members of the Committee. They were attended by the "Savages" in Indian costume, who were marshalled by their chief as a Guard of Honour. The entertainment of songs, recitations, &c., then took place—among the gentlemen who assisted therein being Messrs. Charles Warner, J. H. Brockbank, Theodore Drew, Bernard

Lane, G. Jacobi, G. W. Anson, J. E. Soden, W. H. Pyatt, Fleming Norton, J. G. Taylor, E. Terry, Harry Paulton, C. Bernard, J. Procter, Oswald, Maybrick, E. Bending, Brandon Thomas, and E. J. Odell. The voices, however, of some of the members, though ample to fill the modest "wigwam" or "lodge" in the Savoy, at the Saturday dinners, proved comparatively ineffective in the vast area of the Albert Hall; and the vacant whitened floor of the arena presented a rather cheerless aspect. The livelier portion of the proceedings com-



menced at half-past eleven with the opening of the ball by the procession of the Red Skins, who, with savage disregard of the time of Mr. Cowen's admirable "Barbaric March," shuffled in true "Indian file" and gait, or gambols, across the arena, and, forming a semicircle about the Chief and Medicine Men, smoked the pipe of peace, duly offering it, in dumb show, to



their "Great Father" the Prince of Wales. The general dancing then began. But the Procession of Savages should have been immediately followed (according to the programme) by their "Buffalo Dance," to which the smoking of the calumet would have been a fitting prelude, as well as accompaniment. The Buffalo Dance was, however, de-



ferrered by the executive committee till the hour for supper—when it formed the most striking and laughable incident of the night's entertainment. Of this favourite medicine rite to "make buffalo come," and the muster of the tribe to witness it, we have given an illustration. In this we have been much assisted by the photographs of single figures and groups, taken instantaneously by the Van der Weyde Light. Mr. Van der Weyde, who is a member of the Savage Club, devoted the proceeds to the funds of the Royal College of Music.

The costumes worn at the ball were probably the most varied ever seen together, and many were remarkably artistic, accurate, and splendid. Our Sketches of some of these can give but a limited idea of the extraordinary variety of the impersonations. The relations of this country with all parts of the world doubtless led to a wider diversity in the dresses than would be found in any Continental display of a like kind. Thus there were, besides the Savages proper, a Japanese prince, a Chinese mandarin, an Afghan chief, a nigger from the Gold Coast, a Californian gold-digger, Turks, Greeks, Albanians, and semi-barbarians from all parts of the globe; as well as Pierros, Figaros, Mephistopheles, and Punchinello, nuns, fishwives, and vivandières, matadors, cooks, and cardinals, and a thousand historic and histrionic personages. To the revived interest in art (and therefore costume) we should attribute the remarkable accuracy that distinguished the "get up" of many of the motley throng. In this respect the Red Indian savages were specially noteworthy. Their stalwart chief, Mr. T. J. Gullick, the artist and art-critic, spared no pains to organise an exact representation. Catlin's "North American Indians" and more learned authorities were consulted; members of the club, such as Mr. Sydney Hall, who had visited the tribes of the Far West, were taken into council; the collections of the British and South Kensington Museums and in Victoria-street (Christy's) were examined; and loans of Indian clothing, ornaments, and arms were invited from and kindly granted by Lord Dunraven (a member of the club), Lord Castletown, and others.

The result was that the garb of many if not most of the members who took part in the Barbaric Procession and Buffalo Dance were either genuinely Indian, or as close an imitation as could be desired. The dress of the Chief (who appears in our engraving of the Buffalo Dance) was, in the words of a contemporary, "a marvel of barbaric design," yet, with one trifling exception, strictly authentic, and deserves description. The head-dress, then, was a silver band (Catlin, Plate 130), with a border above of zigzag beadwork, or wampum, that might suggest the fleurons of a crown; from which sprang plumes of an American eagle. The buckskin jerkin, secured at the waist by a genuine wampum belt, from which hung a "medicine-bag" and fan of crimson feathers, was fringed by thongs, thimbles, gingles, and fleeces of black wool, to stand for scalp-locks, and decorated on the back and short sleeves with "picture writings," recording the military and hunting exploits of the chief—the whole exactly copied from the very curious and amusing fac-simile in Catlin's book. Round the neck was a gorget of wapiti teeth, and beneath a large necklace of grizzly bears' claws, and tusks and teeth of animals of the chase. Intermediate, next the gorget, was a silvered relief of George III. (improvised from an old snuff-box) representing one of the silver medals given to the tribes who fought as our allies against the United States, and which are still preserved by many Indians. Below this, from a string of beads, shells, and red berries, hung, at alternate intervals, guineas (electrotypes) of George II., and S-shaped brass ornaments. This little license represented, as the Chief pretended, the insignia of the Savages, and a primitive form of the Collar of Esses. The leggings of dark red cloth were decorated at the outer seams with straw or porcupine-quill plaiting, hair trophies, and feathers; and the moccasins were embellished with beadwork. A small looking-glass to enable the chief to pluck out the (much-neglected) hair of his face, earrings, bracelets, a buffalo-hide painted shield, and feathered spear, completed the chief's equipment.

Seriously, we hope the Savage Club will help to restore the former union of art and merry-making in what was once the "Merrie England" of masks and mumming, revels and pageantry; and we trust that, encouraged by its greatly successful début, it will, like the artistic clubs of many Continental cities, afford the public the pleasure of a similar fête annually.

THE JESMOND DENE PARK, NEWCASTLE.

Our Illustrations represent some views in this fine public park, which has recently been presented to the town of Newcastle-on-Tyne by Sir William Armstrong, the eminent engineer and inventor of military ordnance, whose works are situated at Elswick, near that town. Jesmond Dene, an old manor within the borough boundary, on the north-east side, has some picturesque features of natural scenery, with a "burn" or brook running through it, the banks of which are steep and overhung with trees and shrubs, and the art of the landscape-gardener has been employed to improve the effect. Sir William Armstrong has also erected a commodious banqueting-hall in the Park, and has constructed an iron bridge across the narrow valley close to the entrance gate, which will be a great public convenience. The Park has been committed by him to the care of the Mayor and Corporation of Newcastle, and will afford much enjoyment to the increasing population of that great and busy town, being distant not more than a mile and a half from the abode of toil and traffic. The industrial and commercial progress of Newcastle continues with unabated rapidity, the export of coal from that port now ranging from eight to ten million tons yearly, while the ironworks, the engine-factories and machine-factories, and the ship-building yards, as well as the chemical manufactures, are of vast importance. This immense local prosperity has been developed chiefly within the past thirty years by the improvement of the river navigation and the construction of docks under the management of the Tyne Commissioners, whose annual revenue now exceeds a quarter of a million sterling. They have deepened, straightened, and widened the channel for some miles, have made the Northumberland Dock and begun to construct the Coble Dene Dock, with ample accommodation for large shipping, besides which the Tyne Docks have been made by the North-Eastern Railway Company; and they have provided quays, wharves, coal-staiths, and other appliances for loading and unloading the vessels that frequent this port, which numbered last year 15,660 clearances, with an aggregate tonnage of nearly six millions. There is every prospect of the future augmentation of Newcastle trade and industry; and it is satisfactory to observe that the social welfare of the townspeople, especially of the working classes, has become the object of much attention. The establishment of a Free Library was one sign of this laudable disposition; and the liberal gift of the Jesmond Dene Park by Sir William Armstrong merits high commendation from the same point of view. Our Illustrations are from sketches by Mr. W. Connell, of Gateshead.

The annual fête of the London School Board children took place at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, when Mr. Mundella, M.P., who distributed Scripture prizes to some of the pupils and pupil teachers, said that since the Act of 1870 was passed the Church of England had made religious teaching from one end of the country to the other a solemn fact. In 1870 the number of children on the rolls of all the public schools in the kingdom was under two millions, whereas the number now was 4,700,000, and the proportion of that number not receiving Scripture teaching was infinitesimal.



DEPARTURE OF IRISH EMIGRANTS AT CLIFDEN, COUNTY GALWAY.

**QUARANTINE
A FAILURE AGAINST
THE ADVANCE OF PESTILENCE.**

**THE FIRST GENERAL BOARD OF
HEALTH BEING CHARGED WITH THE PRE-
PARATION OF DEFENSIVE MEASURES
AGAINST THE EPIDEMIC OF CHOLERA WHICH
BEFELL THE COUNTRY IN 1848 AND 1849, THE
COURSE WE TOOK WAS NOT TO ACT UPON
ANY OPINION OF OUR OWN, BUT ON
THE MOST CAREFULLY COLLECTED EX-
PERIENCES WE COULD GET. FOR THIS
PURPOSE WE EXAMINED OFFICERS WHO
HAD SERVED AMIDST THE HEAVIEST
VISITATIONS IN INDIA AS WELL AS AT
HOME. WE EXAMINED THEM SPECIALLY AS
TO WHAT IN THEIR EXPERIENCE DID DO,
AS WELL AS WHAT DID NOT DO, OF THE
MEASURES WHICH DID NOT DO THERE
WAS A UNANIMOUS DECLARATION THAT
QUARANTINES HAD EVERYWHERE FAILED
TO CHECK THE ADVANCE OF THE PESTI-
LENCE. QUARANTINES, THEY DECLARED,
WERE OF AS LITTLE AVAIL AS THEY WOULD
BE AGAINST THE EAST WIND. OF MEASURES
THAT DID DO, THERE WAS UNANIMOUS
TESTIMONY IN FAVOUR OF CLEANLINESS OR
SANITATION. IN THE ADVANCED STAGES
OF THE DISEASE MEDICINE WAS OF NO
AVAIL, BUT WE FOUND, FOR THE FIRST
TIME, THAT THE PESTILENCE WAS PRE-
CEDED BY CONDITIONS OF GENERALLY-
FELT BODILY DEPRESSION, OR BY PRE-
MONITORY SYMPTOMS WHICH DID ADMIT
OF A DIETETIC AND MEDICAL TREATMENT,
WHICH, WHEN COMBINED WITH OR PRE-
CEDED BY MEASURES OF SANITATION
WHICH REDUCED FOUL ATMOSPHERIC CON-
DITIONS, WAS ALWAYS EFFECTUAL.**

CHADWICK, C.B.

**THE GREAT JEOPARDY of LIFE
IN the MOST ENLIGHTENED PERIOD,
THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
THE SANITARY CONGRESS.**

As late as October, 1878, in an Inaugural Address on the "Sanitary Condition of England," E. Chadwick, C.B., states that "Ignorance of sanitary science costs threefold the amount of poor-rate for the country generally."

THE PLAGUE.
Europe alone lost twenty-five millions of souls in the Fourteenth Century. Its birthplace and cradle is now an Eastern occurrence. How few know what a fearful state of sanitary ignorance we live in. Improved sanitary knowledge HINDERS BLOOD POISONS FROM BECOMING INTENSIFIED. All should read ENO'S ILLUSTRATED SHEET, given with

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

If this invaluable information were universally carried out, CHOLERA and many forms of disease, now producing such havoc, would cease to exist, as Plague, Leprosy, &c., have done when the true cause has become known.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT
REMOVES POISONOUS MATTER caused by impure or vitiated air, errors of eating or drinking, &c., by natural means. No one is safe without having at hand some efficient means of warding off BLOOD POISONS. After a very patient and careful observation, extending over many years, of the effects of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, I have not the least hesitation in stating that its great value in keeping the body healthy were universally known not a single travelling trunk or portmanteau would be without it.

**THE SEEING MYSTERY of
CHOLERA and
FEVER.**

**THE Office of the Liver is to cleanse the
Blood as a scavenger might sweep the streets; when
the liver is not working properly a quantity of effete
(or wastes) matter is left floating in the blood; under
these circumstances, should the poison-germ of
Cholera or Fever be absorbed, then the disease results;
on the contrary, anyone whose liver and other organs
are in a normal or healthy condition may be subjected
to precisely the same condition, as to the contagious
influences, and yet escape Cholera and Fever. This I
consider explains satisfactorily the seeming mystery
that persons who are placed in circumstances
peculiarly favourable for the development of
Cholera or Fever, who, in fact, live in the midst of it,
escape unscathed. Cholera and Fever may be
compared to a weed (and a very ugly one too); but even weeds will not grow on solid flag-
stones, and what I contend for is this, that a person
may be subjected to the influence of the specific
poison—that is, the germ of Cholera or Fever, and not
contract the disease. Why? Because his secretions
were in a thoroughly normal condition, and con-
sequently the poison could not take root, any more
than a weed could do on a flagstone; and, on the
other hand, a person may have the soil (that is, dis-
ordered secretions, &c.) very favourable for the
disease, and still he escapes. Why? Because the
soil was prepared, but there was no seed. Hence the
importance and great value of ENO'S FRUIT SALT,
which, under all circumstances, keeps the secretions
normal; if only as a preventative against and sure
remedy for poisoned blood, biliousness, sick-head-
aches, &c., no one ought to be without it.**

ENO'S FRUIT SALT
REMOVES POISONOUS MATTER caused by impure or vitiated air, errors of eating or drinking, &c., by natural means. No one is safe without having at hand some efficient means of warding off BLOOD POISONS. After a very patient and careful observation, extending over many years, of the effects of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, I have not the least hesitation in stating that its great value in keeping the body healthy were universally known not a single travelling trunk or portmanteau would be without it.

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how to Prevent Disease.**

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see that the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT
SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by
a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price
2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.**

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1880; the Two First Special Prizes, Sydney,
1880; the Legion of Honour, Paris, 1878, &c.

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the Founder of the Firm of JOHN
BRINSMEAD and SONS Knight of the
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MEDAL, South Africa, 1877.
THE GRAND MEDAL of HONOUR and
DIPLOMA of MERIT, Philadelphia, 1876.
THE DIPLOMA of HONOUR, Paris, 1874,
and the HONORARY MEMBERSHIP
OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF
FRANCE.
THE GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1870.
THE DIPLOMA of EXTRAORDINARY
MERIT, Netherlands International Ex-
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PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.**

"Paris, Nov. 4, 1873.

I have attentively examined the beau-
tiful pianos of Messrs. John Brinsmead and
Sons that are exhibited at the Paris Inter-
national Exhibition of 1878. I consider
them to be exceptional in the ease with
which gradations of sound can be produced,
from the softest to the most powerful tones.
These excellent pianos merit the appro-
bation of all artists, as the tone is full as
well as sustained, and the touch is of perfect
evenness throughout its entire range,
answering to every requirement of the
pianist.

"Ch. Gounod."

**JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.**

"Paris, Sept. 8, 1878.

"We, the undersigned, certify that after
having seen and most conscientiously ex-
amined the English Pianos at the Universal
Exhibition of 1878, we find that the piano
belongs to the Grand Pianos of the house of
Brinsmead.

"NICOLAS RUBINSTEIN,
"D. MAGNUS,
"Chevalier ANTOINE de KONTSKI, Court
Pianist to the Emperor of Germany."

**JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
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that the Paris Exhibition Model Grand
Pianofortes of Messrs. John Brinsmead and
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the faintest and to the most trying strains
on it, and the workmanship is simply
perfect.

"W. KYE."

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"The principle of the Brinsmead firm is
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materials, the best of care, the best of taste,
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to Wigmore-Street so many pianos perfect in
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equal and responsive touch, and, in fact, as
near as possible to that ideal that all
musicians must require. A thing of beauty
that is a joy for ever."

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can be executed with such perfect ease as
to render the pianoforte well nigh equal
to the violin. The action is perfectly
adjusted to the volume of tone it is intended
to give, the system of bridging, by which the vibrations
are increased and rendered sympathetic.
The Pianoforte is capable of all degrees of
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1. Bridge at north end of the Dene.
5. Terrace-road above Deep Dene.

2. Iron Bridge over the entrance road, erected by Sir W. Armstrong.
6. Approach to the Grotto.
7. Banqueting-Hall, erected by Sir William Armstrong.

3. Deep Dene House.
4. The Old Mill.
8. Deep Dene Bridge.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

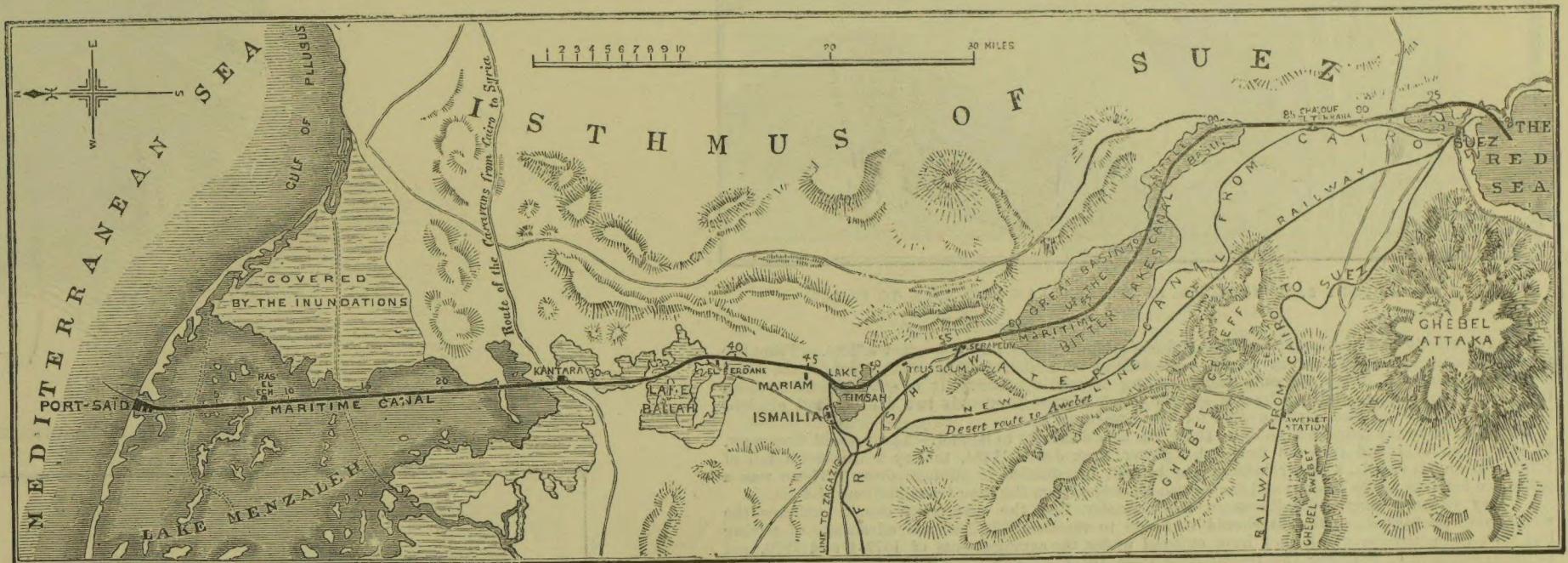
The last week or two have witnessed the sudden rise of considerable excitement, both among politicians and among British shipowners and others interested in our Eastern maritime traffic, with regard to the terms of a proposed agreement between her Majesty's Government and the Suez Canal Company, represented by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, the President, for the construction of a second waterway alongside of the existing Canal, to be aided by an advance of eight millions sterling from our Government. There is no difference of opinion concerning the utility of this work, by which the up and down traffic would be enabled to proceed along parallel lines of canal without obstructing each other; but many influential persons consider that, in return for the pecuniary assistance given by Great Britain, the Company ought to be required to make a speedier and larger reduction of its tolls, about four-fifths of which are levied upon British shipping; that England ought to have a greater part in the direction and management of the Company; and that the Company's exclusive privileges, under the concession it obtained from the Egyptian Government, ought not to be extended to a further period of time. These questions will soon come before Parliament, whose assent is needful to ratify the proposed agreement; but in the meantime, within the last few days, meetings have been held both in London and in the chief commercial towns of the North of England, the Chambers of Commerce have been active, memorials and deputations have addressed the Ministry, questions and notices of motion have been brought forward in the House of Commons, and the *Times* and other daily papers have denounced the terms of the

arrangement with extreme severity. We therefore hasten to present, not for the first time, a few illustrations of the actual situation and works of the existing Suez Canal, with a brief account of its construction, to be followed by a statement of the matters now in dispute, not entering into the advocacy of either side in this controversy, which involves difficult points of legality and policy worthy of more deliberate consideration.

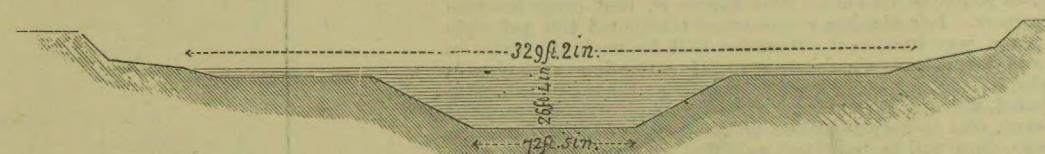
The plan that appears on this page shows the whole course of the Maritime Canal, from Port Said on the Mediterranean coast to Suez at the upper end of the Red Sea, with the small Fresh Water Canal from Ismailia to Suez, and with the adjacent country. The upper side of this Plan is to the east. The entire length of the Maritime Canal is not quite a hundred miles. The first piece of it, from Port Said to Kantara, runs through the shallow Lake Menzaleh, the bed of which has been excavated to the required depth along a line of twenty-nine miles, forming a navigable channel protected by dykes on each side. Views of Lake Menzaleh and of the Plain of Pelusium, east of that lake, are given in two separate Engravings. All this tract of country is low and flat, being the eastward portion of the Delta formed by the ancient mouths of the Nile, frequently overflowed, and half composed of mud, half of lagoons varying in extent at different seasons. Leaving this region of Lake Menzaleh, at Kantara, a station on the Desert route from Egypt to Syria, the course of the Canal for two miles is through low sandhills. It then enters Lake Ballah, traverses it for a distance of eight miles, and next enters a deep cutting from El Ferdane to Lake Timsah. Near El Guisir, four miles south of El Ferdane, the deepest cutting had to be executed,

from 60 ft. to 70 ft. deep. On the shore of Lake Timsah, half way from Port Said to Suez, is the new port and little town of Ismailia, which is the head-quarters of the Suez Canal Company in Egypt, and the residence of its local managers. It is here that the Fresh Water Canal, from the Nile below Cairo, approaches the Maritime Canal, and dispenses part of its water, through pipes laid along the northern section, to supply the inhabitants of Port Said as well as the stations and shipping on the Maritime Canal. The remainder of the course of the Fresh Water Canal, as shown in our Plan, winds round the western shore of the Bitter (or Salt) Lakes, and through the Chalouf cutting, to reach the town of Suez. The Maritime Canal, however, cuts directly through the rising ground of Toussoun and the Serapeum; thence passes twenty-four miles through the Bitter Lakes, which are of sufficient depth, having been filled by letting in the water of the Mediterranean; finally penetrates the last piece of high rocky ground by the cutting of Chalouf, and twelve miles farther on arrives at the Red Sea, a mile below the town of Suez.

The projector, the creator, and hitherto the supreme director of the Suez Maritime Canal is the Vicomte Ferdinand de Lesseps, one of the most extraordinary men of the age, and whose Portrait is most worthy to appear in our Journal. He was born at Versailles, in 1805, and was employed in the French Consular Service in Egypt, in the time of Mohammed Ali, from 1836 to 1840. He was afterwards Consul at Barcelona, next French Minister at Madrid, and in 1849 Special Envoy to Rome, when the French military intervention took place



PLAN OF THE SUEZ CANAL, FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN TO THE RED SEA.



TRANSVERSE SECTION OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

for the restoration of the Papal Government. In 1854, when Said Pasha became Viceroy of Egypt, M. de Lesseps, who knew him intimately, was invited to pay a visit to Cairo. There, living as an honoured guest in the Viceroy's palace, he conceived the project of the Suez Canal. It was an old idea of Napoléon I., and M. de Lesseps had often turned it over during his former sojourn in Egypt, but without ever having had leisure to study the question in its practical bearings. In a pleasure trip which he made with Mohammed Said from Alexandria to Cairo across the Libyan desert, he broached the subject to his host, and the Khedive, perceiving at a glance all the profit which might accrue to Egypt, requested the Frenchman to draw up a memoir. M. de Lesseps set to work, and eighteen months later published his admirably elaborate and yet concise book, "Percement de l'Isthme de Suez." In this, all the advantages that would attend the opening of the Canal were exposed luminously, and the material difficulties of the enterprise were so carefully entered into and disposed of, that Mohammed Said, seeing the thing to be decidedly feasible, empowered M. de Lesseps to begin the work. The political obstacles which now beset the eager Frenchman were very formidable. Lord Palmerston, and Sir Stratford Canning (Lord Stratford de Redcliffe) at Constantinople, did all they could to oppose it. No assistance or encouragement was afforded by any influential party or class in England: merchants, shipowners, capitalists, engineers, as well as politicians, set themselves against it. But M. de Lesseps persevered, and the French nation, under the Emperor Napoleon III., entered readily into the scheme, which also found favour in Italy and Austria, and in other Mediterranean States. The "Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez" was thus formed, with an original share capital of eight millions sterling; but it raised four millions additional by debentures, and received nearly four millions from the Viceroy of Egypt as indemnity for his non-fulfilment of some of the conditions of the contract. The Canal, with its ports at each end, was to belong to the Company for ninety-nine years, from 1869, after which it would revert to the Government. Of the traffic earnings, the Egyptian Government was to receive annually fifteen per cent. The Fresh Water Canal was, at first, made the property of the Suez Canal Company, but was afterwards relinquished to the Government for a pecuniary compensation. The total cost of the works was seventeen millions sterling.

The work of construction was designed and superintended by French engineers, with two or three Italian assistants. The engineer in chief was M. Voisin, or Voisin Bey. The line was divided into four sections, of which M. Laroche, M. Gioia, M. Berthoult, and M. Larousse, were respectively the

resident engineers. The contractors for the Canal works were Messrs. Borel, Lavallée, and Co.; the contractors for the Port Said harbour works, Messrs. Dussaud. The whole was completed in 1869, when the Empress of the French, the Emperor of Austria, and princely representatives of all the great nations of Europe, were present, on Nov. 17 of that year, at the splendid opening ceremony.

Some particulars of construction may here be added. The Canal has a uniform depth of 26 ft. 4 in., and its bottom has a uniform width of 72 ft. 5 in., which does not allow two large ships to pass each other, except at certain places, where a wider basin is formed. The full width at the surface of the water is 329 ft. 2 in., as shown in our Engraving of the Section; but, where the canal was cut through rocky ground at El Guisir and the Serapeum, and at Chalouf, the upper width is reduced to 200 ft. 11 in. The work of excavation was at first done by hand, by thousands of Egyptian labourers; but latterly, by the aid of floating dredges and other mechanical contrivances, it was more quickly and economically performed. The vast natural basin of the dried-up Bitter Lakes, twenty-four miles long, was converted into an inland sea, in March, 1869, by admitting the waters of the Mediterranean. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Canal during this operation, and the Prince was there on a later occasion.

Port Said and Suez, the two harbours that form, respectively, the northern or Mediterranean entrance and the southern or Red Sea entrance to the Maritime Canal, are represented in two of the Plans we have engraved. Port Said is quite a new creation, being constructed since 1859 expressly for the Canal. The town is built upon an island or sandbank dividing Lake Menzaleh from the Mediterranean Sea. The harbour is entirely artificial, formed by two breakwaters, one a mile long, the other a mile and a half, which were made by casting into the sea about 25,000 blocks of concrete, each weighing above twenty tons. They inclose a space of 570 acres, the outer harbour, which has a depth of 26 ft. or more, kept clear by constant dredging; three sheltered basins inside constitute the inner harbour. The port of Suez had for many years, before the Suez Canal, been used by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamships to India, and by the French Messageries steamers. It was already connected with Alexandria by railway, as shown

in the Map. The works here required for the Suez Canal traffic consisted of a breakwater, 850 yards long, to protect the entrance to the Canal; also the deepening of the channel from the anchorage in Suez Roads; and embankments or sea-walls to inclose space for docks and basins, including a dry dock, 360 ft. long and 85 ft. wide, constructed by the French Messageries Company.

Such, described in mere outline, are the great works, executed within the past thirty years, by French enterprise and capital, which have chiefly availed for the service of the British mercantile marine, nearly four-fifths of the aggregate tonnage yearly passing through the canal belonging to our own country. In 1875, when the late Khedive, Ismail Pasha, was obliged to raise money by selling his portion of the Company's stock, the British Government wisely purchased his shares at the price of nearly four millions sterling. These shares, however, do not yet entitle their holders to receive dividends, or to vote among the other shareholders in the Company, but they will do after the year 1894. We now come to the recent history of the negotiations which have resulted in the provisional agreement explained in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which is dated July 10, 1883. Sir Charles Rivers Wilson and Sir John Stokes, the two English official Directors on the Board, in the months of April, May, and June last, had repeated consultations with M. de Lesseps on the improvement of the Canal communication between the Mediterranean and Red Seas, and the conditions under which the Canal must be hereafter worked. The views suggested in Lord Granville's instructions and those of the President and Vice-President of the Canal Company approximated so closely that they were invited to London to confer with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the President of the Board of Trade.

The points to which attention was directed were:—1. The improvement of the canal accommodation across the isthmus, so as to meet the increasing requirements of commercial traffic. 2. A substantial reduction of the dues and tolls. 3. An increased share in the government of the Company. Improved communication may be obtained by one of three methods:—(1) By the simple widening and deepening of the present canal. (2) By the construction of a second canal on ground forming part of the Company's concession, which would lead to the new channel not being on the most advantageous line; and (3) the construction of this second parallel canal on ground outside the boundary of the Company's territory, but which would allow of the channel being traced in the best direction for the navigation and for economy of construction. Either of the two first alternatives was open to M. de Lesseps to adopt, without any fresh concession from the Egyptian Government, and therefore without the necessity of



PLAN OF PORT SAID HARBOUR, MEDITERRANEAN ENTRANCE TO CANAL.

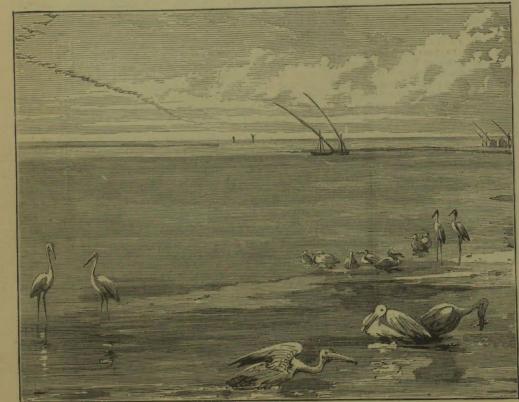
having recourse to any agreement with her Majesty's Government for their good offices. From the moment that such intervention was rendered possible by an understanding on other points, the third alternative appeared to be the only one deserving of consideration. It is sufficient to mention the obvious advantage resulting from a system which secures to vessels two distinct and efficient routes, one for the onward, and another for the homeward voyage.

In arriving at the result of our discussions, there was this difficulty to be met. The present Company, by charter, statutes, and Imperial firman, has power, from Jan. 1, 1884, to levy a maximum toll of 10f. a ton on all vessels, whether laden or in ballast, in addition to pilotage fees. There was a difference between Mr. de Lesseps and the British Directors as to the amount of reduction of tolls.

It was agreed to concurred in the necessity that the agreement should embrace the abolition of pilotage dues, that it should continue to vessels in ballast the advantage of paying less than laden vessels, which they had enjoyed under the arrangements of 1873-4 and 1876, and that the same considerations of 50 centimes per ton were to be observed.

As to the successive points at which the remission should begin, and as to the successive points at which they should be continued, M. de Lesseps proposed that the successive reductions should be made to depend on the annual increase of profits realized by the shareholders. His Majesty's Government accepted this principle

as a fair and intelligible one. Next year a very important concession will be made to ships in ballast. They will, from Jan. 1, 1884, and thenceforward, always pay 2½f. a ton less than vessels with cargoes. The rate at which the traffic through the Suez Canal will be increased is not yet known, but making the amount of interest and dividend received by the shareholders more than 2½ per cent., and it may therefore be reasonably expected that on Jan. 1, 1885, the first half of the pilotage dues will be remitted, so that on Jan. 1, 1887, the dues will altogether disappear. The remission of the pilotage dues may be expected to commence on Jan. 1, 1884, and continuing until the Company for the loan on the new works will during this period be causing an increase to the annual expenditure, a more rapid advance in the profits can hardly be anticipated; but from the date of the opening of the new canal the successive falls of 50 centimes in the dues will rapidly occur. We may give a single illustration of the gain



LAKE MENZALEH, THROUGH WHICH THE CANAL PASSES.



M. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, PRESIDENT OF THE SUEZ CANAL.



PLAN OF THE SUEZ CANAL AND PROJECTED ALTERNATIVE RO

